The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII....NO. 6676. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Agricultural College Bill—Paying for a Runaway Slave—Ames' Memorandum Book.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Agricultural College bill will be brought before the House, to-morrow, on a motion to suspend the rules, and concur with the Senate in the passage of the bill. It is quite doubtful if the measure will command two-thirds of the votes of the House, and otherwise it will fail of passage at this session. There are many objections made and considerable opposition is developing which seems to have increased since the bill passed the Senate. If it were before the latter body again it would hardly receive so many votes as before, as some Senators are known to have reconsidered the case unfavorably to the bill since it was voted on there. One reason urged why the bill should not become a law, and urged with some effect, is general to all bills for disposing of the public lands now remaining. It is that we know not what exigency may arise, nor how soon, in which the possession of the public lands free from all entangling agreements may be of the greatest importance. The possible complications threatening to grow out of the labor question are mentioned as an example. The measure, however, is pushed by warm friends.

PAYING FOR A RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Among the bills which passed the House yesterday was one which will sound strange to the country at this day. It was literally payment for a runaway negro during the war. While the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, Col. W. B. Utley, was in Kentucky, a young negro belonging to Chief-Justice Robertson, of that State, ran away and took refuge in the Colonel's camp. Judge Robertson demanded his property, but Col. Utley responded that "he didn't enlist to catch negroes." Robertson thereupon brought suit and got a judgment against Utley. The statutes of Congress step in, and hold the officer harmless, but only by the assumption of the liability. Hence the House yesterday passed a bill to pay $900 for Judge Robertson's little negro.

THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

A recent paragraph in these dispatches stated that the proposed improvement to the post-office building would cost a million and a half, while a Chicago firm had proposed to raise the building for $80,000, and that the apparent disparity between the propositions had attracted much comment. This statement has been misinterpreted in some quarters. The improvement proposed is to put a new story under it, and another one on top of it after it is raised, thus more than doubling its present capacity at the cost stated. The proposition to raise the building simply for $80,000 is a separate one, and was submitted at the solicitation of Mr. Architect Mullett himself.

DINNER TO AN EDITOR.

Hon. James B. Beck gave a dinner at Welcker's last evening in compliment to Harvey M. Watterson, Esq., editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. There were present, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Senator Bayard, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. S. S. Cox, and the members of the Kentucky delegation.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

The question of printing the debates is again before Congress. At the last session the Committee on Printing was authorized to advertise for proposals, which they did, and it appears that W. H. Murtagh, proprietor of the *Daily Republican* is the lowest bidder, being about $80,000 below the cost of printing the debates in the Forty-first Congress, which were taken as the basis of computation. The present publishers of the *Globe* made no bid. Mr. Murtagh is now finishing one of the finest printing offices in the country and will have abundant facilities for the work. The only way in which he can be circumvented is by the failure of Congress to act on its own proposition. In that case the work will remain where it is and it is understood that this is what the present publishers are seeking to accomplish, and explain the fact that they have made no bid.

THE AMES MEMORANDUM BOOK.

The Poland Committee will meet on Tuesday to attend to Mr. Ames' positively last appearance, and it is understood that Mr. Colfax and his counsel, Judge Hale, will then present their line of defense against the last accusation of Mr. Ames. Bets are offering to-night that the famous memorandum-book will never be produced, although Mr. Ames himself is expected back on Tuesday. The report of the committee is in preparation, and will probably be made to the House on Thursday of this week. It is reported to-night that the committee will recommend the expulsion of both Mr. Ames and Mr. Brooks; but all these reports must be taken with many grains of allowance. This prominent fact must be borne in mind, viz.: That to expel either of these gentlemen the House must overturn every precedent it has hitherto established, and assume what many of its lawyers regard as judicial functions. It has always been held that the House has never had jurisdiction to expel a member for acts done in a previous Congress. It remains to be seen whether it will so hold now.

SENATOR CALDWELL'S CASE.

The Crozier-Cushing brief in the Caldwell case was presented to the committee on Saturday night. It is pronounced by lawyers able and ingenious. The following is a condensed analysis: It presumes that the case is based upon two charges; first, that Mr. Caldwell induced the withdrawal of at least one person from the candidature for money; second, that he directly bribed members of the Legislature of Kansas. The truth of the first charge is admitted, of record, as to Carney, but denied as to others. The charge is answered by the statement that the act was a private transaction between citizens, neither of whom occupied official position, that it is not pronounced illegal by any statute, Federal or State, and is an act concerning which the Senate has no legal right or power to inquire. It is denied that this is bribery. To so declare it would be to erect a standard of impracticable and unattainable incorruption. The confessed motive of Clark and Carney is revenge rather than a desire for purification of the Senate. They themselves are corruptors of public morals. The witnesses, Anthony and Burke, were also avowedly hostile. The alleged admission of members of the Legislature that they received bribes are disproved both by the persons alleged to have paid them and by the members themselves, with two exceptions. The exception of such evidence is illegal, except upon trial of a member himself for bribery. Such evidence would expose all Senators to the malice of political enemies. The testimony does not trace one dollar from Caldwell or from any person by his authority to any member of the Legislature that elected him. Disappointed ambition, personal malice, revenge, have conspired to compass the injury of a Senator at the expense of truth and honor. The brief then sets forth that there is no provision of the Constitution, no existing statute, either Federal or State, and no act of Congress, under which this prosecution can proceed. The claim is made that there is no authority to go behind his commission as a Senator and inquire into the motives of the Legislature that elected him. The Constitution permits inquiry into the fact, but not into the motives of the election. He may not be unseated by virtue of any inquiry into the motives. The only law applicable in cases of bribery is one of the English Parliament, applicable to the British House of Commons, and it is a statute. There is no well-authenticated case in which any member of Parliament has been indicted at common law for bribery. A criminal proceeding cannot stand upon common law. It must be based upon an act of Congress. If a Senator may not be indicted, he cannot be unseated. The English statute of bribery cannot be rule of action in the United States. Existing acts of Congress refer only to the manner of election, not to the substance. Moreover, such proceeding jeopardizes State sovereignty. The law applicable to a petty constituency of the House of Commons may not apply to the United States Senate; it might apply to the electoral districts of the House, but not to States. The substance of this branch of the argument is that Senators are elected by States in their character of political sovereignties, and that the Senate cannot go behind the quasi legislative act of one of the States. The impression prevails to-day that the Senate will conclude it has no jurisdiction to expel, although the committee may report a resolution of censure.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CABINET RUMORS.

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of an immediate change in the Cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such an event there seems to be little, if any, doubt that Judge Richardson will be Mr. Boutwell's successor, and that a successor to Judge Richardson has already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a queston concerning reported Cabinet changes as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave that duty to be performed by the newspapers.

SENATORS SUMNER AND CAMERON.

Senator Sumner's health is improving. He rode out yesterday. Senator Cameron, who was taken sick on Thursday night, is still confined to his hotel.

THE UNION LEAGUE AND THE DEATH OF GOV. GEARY.

By order of Gov. Jewell, first Vice-President of the National Council, and ex-Gov. William A. Newell, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, the officers of the National Council and the members of the National Executive Committee will meet in Harrisburg, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late John William Geary.

PROPOSED MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Some important movements of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee the greater portion of the United States military forces stationed in these States and to locate them at other points where the interests of the Government may require their presence. It is learned that there are no troops now under orders for service in Utah, and it does not appear that the Department immediately contemplates sending any in addition to the forces of the Government already serving in proximity to the Mormon country. A regiment will soon be stationed along the Rio Grande on account of the troubles in that section. In other parts of the South they will be gradually withdrawn.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

It is believed that nearly all the Kuklux prisoners who are now in prison will be pardoned within a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class convicted for crimes of that character. The Government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of Kuklux persecutions, and it is very certain that should additional cases arise, the Executive and the Department of Justice would regard with great disfavor all appeals for mercy and leniency.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Anticipated Savings by the Abolition of Franking to be Appropriated in Advance by Members of Congress.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

The country will be painfully surprised when it realizes just what shape the question of the increase of salaries has taken in Congress. The people certainly did not expect that in urging or acquiescing in a proposition to pay the President and the members of the Cabinet a decent salary, they were to be entrapped into the support of a plan whereby the permanent expenditure of the Government is to be increased nearly $1,000,000 per annum, for the almost exclusive benefit of members of Congress. Yet a close examination of the bill and report from the Judiciary Committee, submitted yesterday, will reveal this fact in a most reprehensible aspect. In fact, it may be justly said that the proposition is one of the most abominable that ever came before Congress. And yet there is great danger that it will prevail. The combination of persons and circumstances is such that, notwithstanding its character, it stands a reasonably good chance of passing.

It is, in the first place, virtually a case of false pretenses. It justifies the proposed increase of salaries to members upon the anticipated saving from the abolition of the franking privilege—a saving altogether problematical, and which, even if it is realized, will not be achieved through the abandonment of any perquisite by members, for they have uniformly held that they were giving up a thing that was no advantage to themselves. The personal postage account of each member—exclusive of documents—will not cover one hundred dollars per term of Congress, or an equivalent of 3,300 letters in two years, or four and a half letters per day for the whole period, Sundays included. One hundred and fifty dollars covers the present stationery allowance.

But let the people judge of the gross injustice of making the salary of a member of Congress $8,000 per year, and that of a Cabinet Minister only $10,000. As a rule, members do not entertain; where they do, it is because of their ability to do so from their private means, and an increase of salary will not alter their case; $8,000 is not enough to entertain with, if no other resource is available, but it is enough to induce men to come to Congress for the sake of the salary alone. To talk about $8,000 per year to at least one-half the members of Congress, is to make a ridiculous estimate of the value of their services. One-third of the members would still rent rooms, and save the increase just as they now save enough out of their nine months' work in two years, to live comfortably during all that time, whether here or at home. That there are many members who are really worth $8,000 per year, and much more, there is no sort of question. And if there were some plan by which position and length of service could be recognized by increase of pay, it would be a good thing to adopt it. But the impossibility of doing this in no wise justifies the proposed general increase. The Speaker, the Vice-President, and the Cabinet Ministers, are required by inexorable etiquette and custom to entertain in an expensive manner. Those who have not been able to do so because of the insufficiency of their salaries, and the absence of private means which would justify it, have been made to feel keenly the embarrassment of their positions. If these requirements are to be exacted, then no sum less than $15,000 per year for this class of public servants would be sufficient, saying nothing of the naked question, of mere recompense for the proper and faithful performance of their most responsible duties. Ten thousand for a Cabinet Minister and eight thousand for a frontier member, who rooms in a cheap part of the city to save expense, is too ridiculous for serious contemplation.

But absurd as this proposed increase is, its success is not improbable. There is a "cat in the meal" which deserves exposure. It is intended to make the proposition a rider to the Legislative Appropriation bill when it comes back from the committee for action on the Senate amendments. Failing in that, it will antagonize every succeeding appropriation bill, in order to effect a lodgement. By lapping its provisions to cover the present Congress, it secures the vote of nearly every member who goes out. This is almost half the House. The Democrats will favor it largely for two reasons: First, its passage now can be saddled on the Republicans; second, its discussion and consideration will retard business, and thus increase the probability of a Spring session. The way to defeat it is to keep it off until the last Appropriation bill is under way, when the supporters of the increase will hardly dare to jeopardize the passage of a bill because it rejects this proposition.

But what will people think of a Congress so virtuous at this session that it has several times deliberately gone back on its previous and well-matured action, because otherwise it might be open to suspicion—yet now proposing to vote, each man, the sum of $6,000 into his own pocket? To be sure, in the Winter of 1866-67, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, when the salary was raised from $3,000 to $5,000, this very thing was done, and the precedent is duly cited for this occasion. But, only the other day, the question was flatly raised in the House that, under the rule, no member could vote upon a question in which he was directly interested, and four votes were withdrawn from the then pending proposition in consequence. Let us see how many members will vote that way this time.

CYMON.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM AT VIENNA.

Preparations for the Presentation of Our Educational Status at the Great Exhibition.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1873.

There is every prospect of a most creditable exhibition of our educational status being made at Vienna, provided the necessary means shall not be withheld by Congress. The Commissioner of Education is constantly in receipt of letters from all portions of the country reporting progress made in preparation for the exhibition, and offering suggestions as to the best means of illustrating educational institutions. The Superintendent of Public Schools at Columbus, Ohio, Hon. T. W. Harvey, expresses the opinion that two school-houses should be built, or none, as both city and country schools should be illustrated, but suggests that they should be no larger than actually necessary, the number of rooms to be as small as possible, but corresponding in size with those in actual use.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, School Superintendent of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the committee to which the subject of school-houses was referred by the meeting of educators here last November, expresses the opinion that it is more important we should have a representation of the country, than of the city school-house, in case the means shall not be sufficient to allow of sending both. He says: "$200,000 will be too small, but it will do to begin with." and adds: "I am ashamed that any Pennsylvanian voted against $300,000. It is a poor time for us to be narrow and mean."

Pennsylvania proposes to furnish three atlases, or portfolios, containing statistics and engravings of school-houses, one for Philadelphia, one for Pittsburg, and one for the State generally. The Superintendent has written to all the school-furniture manufacturers, and text-book publishers in the country, urging them to prepare and send forward goods for the exhibition. It is also proposed to arrange in some shape for exhibition the principal forms used by the School Department, and the local school officers of the State, which, by the way, Superintendent Wickersham claims are the most complete set of forms in the country.

The Toledo schools, under the energetic management of Superintendent De Wolf, have taken measures to secure an exceedingly interesting representation. Eleven volumes of material have been prepared and handsomely bound, designed to illustrate the nature and spirit of our public schools, the modes of instruction employed, and the status of the different grades, with the progress exhibited in the gradual advancement of the course. The lowest grades of the primary school have prepared a series of word exercises, and drawings from natural objects. The pupils of higher grades furnish exercises in the various studies pursued by them, as arithmetic, botany and drawing, the work of the High School pupils, including chemistry (with drawings in India ink) Latin, English literature, astronomy, and translations from Schiller and other authors. But one of the most interesting volumes of the series must be that prepared by pupils having only an average age of thirteen years, including maps illustrating the geography of Ohio, with drawings of its trees, of the rain districts of the State, geological maps and a map showing the completed and projected railroads of Ohio.

Hon. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, Mo., writes that the school system of that city is to be represented—first, by a statistical chart, as suggested by a circular from the Bureau of Education. Second, fifty copies each of the St. Louis School reports for 1869, '70, '71, and '72, printed in the German language and suitably bound, are to be sent for distribution among the educational representatives of the various commissions meeting at Vienna. Third, architectural drawings of their model school-houses, including exterior and interior views, are to be sent.

Mr. Harris thinks it not advisable to have two models—a city and a country school-building—but thinks they should both be on the same model, the latter having fewer rooms. He thinks the model selected for a school-building should be the plan pursued in Chicago and St. Louis, on account of its simplicity, cheapness, and convenience. In this the school-rooms are placed in the four corners of a nearly square structure, so as to get light and ventilation from two sides. In the other plan generally in use there are three rooms on a side, by which arrangement the middle room of the three is lighted only upon one side.

The great West seems to be taking a specially active interest in such measures as will secure a respectable representation at Vienna. Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other leading cities report good progress made in the work of preparation for the exhibition, and from all sections come reports of progress and suggestions of plans, some of them unique, to say the least, but most of them valuable and eminently practical. A Western correspondent first suggested the idea of representing the schools by photographs. From the same section came the suggestion that real schools should be transferred, teachers, pupils, school-books, school-buildings and all. But perhaps the most peculiar of all the suggestions in regard to exhibiting American skill and taste is that of a gentleman in Albany, N. Y., who thinks the plans and ornamentation of our grave-yards should be shown, and inquires whether such a project comes under the province of the Commissioner. Many beautiful cemeteries in the older settled States would doubtless make an interesting exhibit, but what of those doubly-forlorn resting-places for the dead which one sees in the West, unenclosed and free to the hogs who root among them unchallenged? It is not stated whether, in his plan, such as these are to be represented at Vienna or not.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

How the Count Shall be Made—Louisiana—What the Senate Committee Will Report.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the Senate and House of Representatives will meet in joint session for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. This occasion is always an interesting one, and the mode of conducting the proceedings is definitely prescribed by the twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses, as follows:

That the two Houses shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on the second Wednesday, in February next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. One teller shall be appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of the electoral votes, and said tellers having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses thus assembled, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been counted, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two Houses. If, upon the reading of any such certificate by the tellers, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and said question shall be submitted to that body for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit said question to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses, which, being obtained, the two Houses shall immediately reassemble, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted, and upon any such question there shall be no debate in either House. And any other question pertinent to the object for which the two Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner.

At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, a chair immediately upon his left; for the Senators, in the body of the Hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not occupied by the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk, and upon either side of the Speaker's platform.

Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the electoral votes are all counted and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any of such votes, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess not beyond the next day, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M.

No question will probably be raised in regard to counting any vote, except in the case of Louisiana. From that State two certificates of electoral votes have been presented, and it will become necessary for the two Houses, acting under the direction of the above rule, to decide the contest. To do this, an arrest of the count and separation of the Houses will become necessary. The Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections, which has been investigating the Presidential election in Louisiana, will make a report on this subject to the Senate to-morrow. The report will not make any recommendation for the Senate to act upon, for the reason that there is no action which the Senate can take in respect to the question till it shall have been raised in the joint convention under this joint rule. But the report will doubtless express the judgment of the committee, based on its investigation that the vote of the State should not be counted, or, in other words, will show that neither set of electors was legally elected. The report will also give a connected history of the election, as gathered from the testimony taken by the committee, and this history will be the first complete account of the Presidential election in that State that has been presented to Congress or the people. It will also throw much light upon the questions growing out of that election. The report will be made to-morrow, but there will very likely be no debate till Tuesday, as the Alabama bill is now before the Senate, and Mr. Frelinghuysen has the floor. No debate and no action of the Senate before the meeting of the joint convention will have any other influence upon the determination of the question to be raised in regard to the counting of the vote than to make the facts in the case properly understood. The report of the committee will be as much for the information of the House as the Senate. There is little doubt that the vote of the State will be rejected, but there is a greater question to be brought before the country than that in regard to this State, and that is the need of an amendment to the Constitution, which shall provide for a case in which a disputed electoral vote of a State may affect the choice of a President. All are agreed in denouncing the joint rule above quoted as dangerous and unconstitutional, not excepting Mr. Trumbull, its author, who wonders how Congress ever came to adopt it.

Manner of Counting the Vote During the Past Eighty Years.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, has, in accordance with a resolution of that body, prepared a statement showing the action of the Senate and House of Representatives relative to examining and counting the electoral vote for President and Vice-President from 1789 to 1869. The statement is of interest, especially to members of Congress, as the counting of electoral votes will take place on Wednesday next. In the earlier history of the country the proceeding took place in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives—the President of the Senate opening and counting the votes, and one Senator and one Representative sitting at the Clerk's table, made a list of the votes as they were declared. Afterward, that duty was performed in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both bodies in joint meeting. One teller is required to be appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom are handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, the certificates of electoral votes. The teller then reads them aloud, and makes a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates; the votes having been counted, the results of the same are delivered to the President of the Senate, who announces the state of the vote and the names of the persons elected. This announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President, and together with the list of votes, is entered on the journals of the two Houses.

A joint rule requires that seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, a chair immediately on his left; for the Senators, in the body of the hall on the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not occupied by the Senators; for the Tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon either side of the Speaker's platform.

A joint committee will be appointed to wait on Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, to notify them of their election.

At the former joint meeting, on Feb. 10, 1869, objection was made by a member of the House to the counting of the votes of the State of Louisiana, whereupon the Senate returned to their chamber for the purpose of considering the same, and, after discussion, adopted a resolution that they be counted. The House passed a similar resolution, and, the Senate having returned to the hall, the votes were accordingly counted. On Wednesday a similar objection will probably be made as to the votes of the same State. In all such cases the two houses separate, each to consider the same subject. The Senate's Committee on Privileges and Elections will to-morrow make a report of the facts on so much of the pending Louisiana position as involves the electoral vote, which will afford them data for the determination of the question likely to arise on Wednesday. In joint convention, no vote objected to can be counted except by the concurrent vote of the two houses.

THE LATE GOV. GEARY.

Particulars of His Death—The Arrangements for the Funeral.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—Ex-Gov. Jno. W. Geary, while at breakfast with his family yesterday morning, was attacked by heart disease, fell from his chair to the floor, and died instantly—a physician living next door who arrived within three minutes after the attack finding that his pulse had ceased. Mrs. Geary and a most interesting family of young children were the only persons present when the sad event took place. For two days before the deceased had been in New-York City attending to private business, and reached home early on Friday evening, which he spent with his family and a number of friends, in apparently good health. The suddenness of this sad event has cast a gloom over the entire State. Gov. Hartranft has issued a general order to the National Guards of Pennsylvania, announcing the death of his distinguished predecessor, and will also communicate to the Legislature to-morrow, recommending such action as the circumstances demand. The remains are to lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives from Wednesday until Thursday morning, when the funeral will take place. The Fifth Division National Guards of Pennsylvania has been ordered to act as the funeral escort. The interment will be made in the Harrisburg Cemetery. The Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will conduct the funeral ceremonies, which will be participated by lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Red Men, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and the several temperance organizations of which the deceased was a member. A post-mortem examination will be made to-morrow by Dr. Goodman, of Philadelphia.

Official Order of Gov. Hartranft on the Death of His Predecessor.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—Gov. Hartranft has just issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 8, 1873. }

With profound regret, announcement is made to the people of the commonwealth that ex-Gov. John W. Geary died suddenly, at his home in Harrisburg, this morning. In the midst of the sadness and gloom prevailing at the capital, brief mention can only be made at this time of the eminent services of the deceased as a civil officer in early life in California and Kansas, as a brave and disciplined officer of the Army in the Mexican war and during the entire rebellion, and his faithful performance of the arduous duties of the Chief Executive of this State for six years. In this sudden removal of one occupying high position in the land, and who looked forward to years of usefulness, and the enjoyment of rest after a long life of public service, from which he so lately retired, we are again reminded that death is no respecter of person. In respect to his memory the following orders are hereby issued:

First—Upon receipt of this order the Adjutant-General will cause fifteen minute guns to be fired at meridian of this day, and on the day of the funeral half-hour guns will be fired from sunrise to the time of the moving of the funeral procession.

Second—The Capitol building to be draped, and the National flag to be displayed at half-mast.

Third—The public offices will be suitably draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

(Signed,) JNO. F. HARTRANFT,
Governor.

UTAH.

The Excitement Among the Mormons—Tone of the Press.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9.—Nothing since the arrest of Brigham Young and others of the Mormon priesthood, over a year ago, has created such commotion here as telegrams received the last few days on Utah affairs. A Washington dispatch published this morning, stating that the President has been to the Capitol and consulted with members of Congress and committees regarding Utah, urging decisive action this session, has almost the effect of a bombshell in the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Such imminent danger never before, it is admitted, threatened the Mormon power. The *Herald*, however, has not assumed the defiant attitude of the *News*. In its issue to-day it says if Grant chooses to come down from his high position, and log-roll a pet measure of the Utah Ring, it has no particular objection. It favors the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of Utah, and acknowledges that the Territory must be legislated for in some shape, soon. There is continued rejoicing and increased hope among the Gentiles and dissenting Mormons.

The snow-blockade in Little Cottonwood has been raised, and the epizootic is abating. The Emma, Flagstaff, Davenport, and other great mines have resumed operations with full force.

Some anxiety is felt by the Gentile community in regard to the statute of limitations, approved Feb. 16, 1872. If this is not disposed of by Congress before the 16th inst., there will be no remedy for grievous wrongs committed in the interests of the Mormon leaders. A memorial from the Bar to Congress calls attention to the matter.

There is no snow on the track of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the trains are on time.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—Light snow has fallen over the lower lake region, but rising barometer, falling temperature, fresh to brisk and high northerly and westerly winds, and generally clear weather have prevailed over the New-England, Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi. The winds have backed to westerly and southerly, from Tennessee to Ohio and lower Michigan. The barometer has fallen from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota, with rising temperature, and fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, diminishing in force, and clear and very cold weather; for the Middle States, winds gradually backing to south-westerly and south-easterly, rising temperature, and clear weather; for the Southern States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh south-easterly and south-westerly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather; from the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to very brisk winds veering to southerly and westerly, and increasing cloudiness with probably light snow; from Minnesota to Northern Michigan, but south of this region to Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley, possibly light rain. The majority of the reports from the Western Gulf States, Florida, Michigan, and Minnesota have not yet been received.

The Signal Office reports the temperature to stand as below at the following places at 11 P. M. to-night: New-London, Conn., 7° above zero; Boston, Mass., 6°; Portland, Me., 5°; Burlington, Vt., 2°; Rochester, N. Y., 8°; Cleveland, O., 6°; Port Dover, Canada, 4°; Toronto, Canada, 3°; Kingston, Canada, 3°; Montreal, Canada, 4°; Saugeen, Canada, 3° below; Port Stanley, Canada, 2°; Quebec, Canada, 3°.

The Georgia Legislature Meeting its Obligations.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—A bill which passed the House appropriates $375,000, with interest on the same, to pay Russell Sage for money loaned by him to the State of Georgia, and for which bonds are held by him as collateral, to be returned on payment of the money; also appropriates $600,000 to pay the interest on the State debt. There is no doubt that the Senate will concur in the action of the House.

Collision of Trains in Pennsylvania.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 9.—The passenger-train from Philadelphia, due here at 9 P. M. yesterday at Mount Carbon, ran into a coal-train. The engine of the passenger-train and the baggage and ladies' car were thrown down an embankment. The engine was entirely demolished and the baggage-car burned, and the passenger-car partially burned. Hugh Mullen, the engineer, was seriously injured; John Johnson, fireman, also received severe internal injuries. Two ladies and a child in the passenger-train car, bringing home a man who was hurt by the recent Conshohocken boiler explosion, escaped injury by being taken out of the car-window. The affair is blamed on the conductor of the coal-train.

THE ICE GORGES.

Port Deposit Flooded—Sunday-School Children Return Home in Boats.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 9.—This afternoon, quite unexpectedly, the water began to rise and to pour into the town at Rock Run, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also Middletown, which is just above this place. The scene of parties moving their household effects from the threatened point was again repeated, and with much more excitement than heretofore, owing to the continued rapid rise of the river. The water at 4 o'clock this afternoon was higher than at any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian Church was entirely surrounded. At the new Methodist Church the Sunday-school was compelled to suspend its services, the pupils with great difficulty reaching their homes, and in many cases they were compelled to take the hill route back of the town. The minister, Rev. Mr. Martindale, could not reach his residence except by the use of a boat, and those persons who were caught in the lower part of the town had either to come up by boat or take the hill path. The Friendship Hotel, near the centre of the town, is completely surrounded by water. This day sixteen years ago, there was just such a freshet. As yet no movement of the ice is noted or reported from above. At 6 o'clock the water is still rising and the excitement increases momentarily. At Davis & Pugh's the water is three feet deep, and at Davis & Way's one foot. The rise has been two feet so far, but the water is rushing in rapidly. The various avenues from the river front to Main-street, and all the cellars and first stories of houses along the river bank are flooded. At 7 o'clock the water gives evidence of slowly subsiding. At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues to slowly recede. The weather is clear and cold, and a strong wind is blowing from the north-west.

Overflow on the Pennsylvania Canal.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Feb. 9.—At 9 o'clock this evening the back-water occasioned by the ice-gorge at Chickies is filling the Pennsylvania Canal and flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the tunnel just west of this place. The canal basin is filling up, and the coal stored on its banks is being washed away. Families are leaving the shores, and a disastrous flood is expected.

Railroad travel via Columbia may be interrupted, unless the ice breaks away and allows the water to subside.

The Columbia Railroad and travel bridge are in imminent danger.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Testimony of Senator York at Topeka.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 9.—The following, which is part of Col. York's testimony before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, Kansas, has not before appeared in any published account of the senatorial contest in that State:

In answer to a question concerning a trip made by York to Washington in January, 1872, as agent of Independence, Kansas, to secure the removal of the Land Office to that city, the witness said he had an interview with Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell on that subject, on the evening of Jan. 15, and that the decision was unanimous against making the removal to Independence. The next day he (York) called on Gen. McEwen, of Washington, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and McEwen gave him the affidavits of the woman Alice Caton, charging Pomeroy with having had criminal connection with her at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore. The same evening the witness went to Pomeroy's house, where he had an interview with the Senator, which he thus details:

Mr. Pomeroy excused himself to his guests, and invited me into the next room, where I showed him the papers I received from Gen. McEwen, and asked him to read them. He said in reply to an interrogation by me, that he did write a letter, recommending the appointment to a position in the United States Treasury Department of the woman therein referred to; that he was at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, at the time stated in such papers; that the woman referred to therein was there at the same time; didn't know whether the woman occupied a room adjoining his, but thought her room was near his; could not say whether there was a communicating door between his room and that occupied by the woman. He denied having any improper relations with the woman. He said a young man, whose name he could not then call to mind, went to Baltimore with him and occupied the same bed with him that night. Was confident he could get the young man's affidavit to that effect. He said these papers were got up by W. C. Carman and some one else, I think Lieut. Dunlay, as a black-mailing scheme; that the same thing had been attempted upon Senators Morton and Chandler. I understood him to mean that the woman had made similar charges against Senators Morton and Chandler. He said he hated to have such things brought out against him, even if they were false. He did not want to take the time and trouble to disprove them, and that he would very much regret having such things said of him by persons of character and standing, but did not care what Democratic papers might say, as it would be regarded as a political lie.

Q.—Did you not, at the time you handed these papers to Senator Pomeroy, speak about the Land Office, and say in substance that you wanted to show him that you were in earnest, or that you had never been able to make him understand the importance of the removal of the Land Office to Independence to him personally? A.—I did, and explained to him that he had bitter enemies in Independence, and that the matter the papers referred to was known to several there; that the *Democrat* had already published something about it, but that the better part of the community had never given credit to their truthfulness; but if we failed to get the Land Office after what he had promised to the people while there, and to Col. Gross and Mayor Wilson since then, it was not improbable that in their disappointment in not getting the office, and their indignation toward him, they might use these statements against him; that Wilson was cognizant of the matter and the charges contained therein; was personally acquainted with W. C. Carman; that the removal of the Land Office would tend to make him friends, and disarm any attempt to slander him or injure his character in connection with these charges. That is just as near as I can remember my statement to him. Senator Pomeroy further stated that he particularly desired me to understand that he could have whatever he asked of the Interior Department; that he was in earnest now about this matter, and would meet me next Monday, at 8 o'clock, and arrange matters definitely. The Land Office was removed to Independence, as promised, a short time afterward.

The witness added that he had not used the Caton document against Pomeroy in the Senatorial contest, and that its publication in Topeka during that contest was without his knowledge or connivance, and that he didn't approve of said publication.

A dispatch has been sent to Pomeroy by the Chairman of the Committee, requesting him to appear, and informing him that if he is unable to attend any statements he may see fit to make in the matter will be duly considered.

A Farmer Murdered Near Brocton, N. Y.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 9.—John Flanders, a farmer, residing near Brocton, N. Y., was murdered this morning by a German tramp named Dietzel, who called at his house and asked for breakfast. Flanders answered that it would soon be ready, and asked him to split some wood in the meantime. As soon as Dietzel took the ax he struck Flanders two blows on the head with it, killing him instantly, and then fled. He was pursued, caught and subjected this afternoon to a preliminary examination. The evidence being insufficient another examination of the case will take place to-morrow. Flanders was sixty-five years old, had a grown up family and was generally respected by the community.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Agitation Over the Difference Between Thiers and the Committee of Thirty—Arrest of an Ex-Senator.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The final action of the Committee of Thirty on the constitutional project was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness. Rentes are flat, and the boulevards have been crowded all day, despite the stormy weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter. It is hoped, in official quarters, that the breach between the President and Committee is not irreparable. The *Bien Public* acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The *Journal des Débats* thinks the Assembly will accept all the recommendations of the committee, and will ultimately pronounce in favor of President Thiers.

M. Lefebvre-Duruflé, a senator under the Empire, and now one of the directors of the Société Industrielle, has been arrested for connection with alleged fraudulent financial transactions. Another director of the company has fled from the city.

Severe Snow-Storm in France and Spain—Spanish Army Reforms.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Three days' mails are now due from England. The Northern Railway is still blockaded by snow. No trains have come through since the storm began.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—There has been a severe storm here, which has been accompanied by a heavy fall of snow.

In the Congress, yesterday, the debate on the reorganization of the army ended with the adoption of a bill which makes military service compulsory on all.

Death of an Ex-Empress of Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of the Emperor Francis I., and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died yesterday, aged eighty-one years.

Church and State in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Feb. 9.—The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has decided against the complete separation of Church and State.

Germany's Fortresses.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes a list of the German fortresses. Near the eastern frontier are Königsberg, Feste Boyen, (or Lötzen, now in course of construction,) Graudenz, Thorn, Posen, and Glogau. On the side of Austria are Cosel, Neisse, Glatz, and Königstein. On the Baltic coast—Memel, Pillau, Danzig, with the mouth of the Vistula and [illegible], Colberg, Stettin, Swinemünde, Stralsund, Friedrichsort, and the works at Kiel harbor and Sonderburg-Düppel. On the North Sea—Wilhelmshaven, and the works at Cuxhaven and Geestemünde. The Rhine fortresses are Wesel, (fort at Düsseldorf-Hamm,) Cologne with Deutz, Coblentz with Ehrenbreitstein, Mayence, Germersheim, Rastatt, (a German mile east of the Rhine,) Strasburg, and Neu-Breisach. The fortresses in advance of the Rhine are Metz, Diedenhofen, Saarlouis, and Bitsch. The internal fortresses are Cüstrin and Spandau, east of the Elbe; Torgau, Wittenberg, and Magdeburg, on the Elbe; Erfurt and Minden, between the Elbe and the Rhine; and Ulm and Ingolstadt, on the Danube. Schlettstadt, Pfalzburg, Landau, and various small places on the Vosges, no longer exist as fortresses. The Emperor appoints the commandants of all the German fortresses except the Bavarian ones of Neu-Ulm, Germersheim, and Ingolstadt. The works of Strasburg are being considerably increased, and those commenced by the French at Metz are being completed. It is not yet decided whether any addition is to be made to the fortifications of Cologne or Stettin. At Magdeburg the line of fortifications is being extended so as to allow of an enlargement of the town. It is said that the works of Colberg, Graudenz, Stralsund, Erfurt, Wittenberg, and Rastatt will shortly be abandoned, wholly or in part; and on the 1st inst. the foot artillery were withdrawn from the garrisons of Stralsund, Colberg, Saarlouis, and Thionville.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Hibernian, from Liverpool, arrived at Portland, Me., last evening.

William S. Kulan, for many years a reporter on the newspapers of Washington, died there yesterday after a short illness.

Inquiry having been made among many Members of Congress, it is ascertained that only a few of them favor an extra session to be organized on the 4th of March.

The Duluth (Minn.) *Herald* claims that there are more iron safes in that city, and less money in them, than in any other city of similar size in the Union.

Mrs. William T. Shepardson, of Lenox, Mass., was accidentally shot and fatally wounded on Saturday by her five-year-old boy, who was playing with a loaded revolver.

"Gail Hamilton" has been ill for nearly a month with lung fever at the house of Mrs. Blaine, her cousin, in Washington; but she has not, as has been widely printed, been suffering with small-pox or varioloid.

All the Democratic members of the Arkansas Senate have united with the Republicans in a memorial to Congress asking the same bounty to the colored soldiers in the war as to the white soldiers.

John Henry Miller shot a druggist named Ferdinand, in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, whom his wife accused of attempting to outrage her. The ball took effect in the head, and the druggist will probably die.

Henry W. Bigelow, a well-known and wealthy citizen of Chicago, committed suicide on Saturday evening at his residence, in Madison-street, by shooting himself while laboring under aberration of mind, caused by severe illness.

The steam-ship North American, from Glasgow the 23d ult., arrived at Portland, Me., at 6½ on Saturday evening, with ten steerage passengers and full cargo. She had heavy weather the entire passage—bulwarks stove, boats smashed, and cabin flooded.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, will in a few weeks return to his own country on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but his government is so well satisfied with the performance of his duties that it has declined to appoint a successor.

The Terra Cotta Works of John Newcomb, Twenty-third and Vine streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $25,000 to $30,000; fully insured in the Teutonia and Germania Royal Companies, of Philadelphia, the Etna, of Hartford, and other Eastern companies.

The Cost of Army Transportation on the Union Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—In response to the House resolution calling for a statement of the amounts paid to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would have cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary of War has transmitted the report of the Quartermaster-General showing that the Government has paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for such transportation the following amounts, namely:

Year ending June 30, 1867	$[illegible]
Year ending June 30, 1868	[illegible]
Year ending June 30, 1869	[illegible]
Year ending June 30, 1870	[illegible]
Year ending June 30, 1871	[illegible]
Year ending June 30, 1872	[illegible]
Year will close June 30, 1873	[illegible]
Making a total of	$[illegible]

Of which one-half was paid in cash, and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedness to the Government. The Quartermaster-General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been $9,850,135, showing an estimated saving to the Government by the railroad transportation of $6,507,283, or about [illegible] per cent.

Attempted Robbery of an Editor.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Early last evening, four footpads made a desperate attempt to rob Rev. E. P. Marvin, Editor of the Boston *Daily News*. One of the robbers seized him by the collar, and presenting a pistol at his head, demanded his money or his life, while the other three surrounded him, apparently to prevent interruption or escape. Mr. Marvin, however, shouted lustily for assistance, and the highwaymen fled. The attempt was a bold one, as many stores in the vicinity of the outrage were open, and numerous persons were on the street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. Edited with a Biographical Notice by HELEN TAYLOR. In three volumes. London: LONGMANS, GREEN & CO. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

The career of Mr. Buckle is in many respects one of the most exceptional in literary history. Hardly another instance could be quoted in which one shut out by delicate health from that severe training which comes from the culture of the universities has achieved such wide reputation as a writer upon those subjects to which Mr. Buckle devoted himself. The masterly grasp of mind, the wonderful industry in the collection of details, the singular ability in their generalization, and the lucid and fascinating style in which he summed up his conclusions, generally presuppose years of thorough education under masters who are themselves finished scholars. The *History of Civilization*, on which Mr. Buckle's reputation rests, was not the culmination of a series of literary triumphs. Its author did not prepare the way for himself and his work by any minor efforts. Conscious of his power, and confident from the first that he had that to say which must compel attention when he was ready to utter it to the world, he labored diligently and patiently at the gigantic task which he had set himself. Now and then he faltered, as a conception of the magnitude of the undertaking overwhelmed him; sometimes, but very rarely, he diverged from the straight path which he proposed to follow. But these wanderings were so short and rare that they may be attributed only to doubts which might be the true road to the destination he was seeking. When, after long years, he felt that enough of his work was done to give it to the world, he quietly placed before the public the first volume of his *History of Civilization*. It came unheralded; no great names supported it; yet in a few weeks the attention of the entire literary world was fixed upon it, and the reputation of its author was secure. The result was a surprise to the most partial of his friends, although it does not seem to have surpassed Mr. Buckle's expectations. Yet, for the reasons to which we have alluded, it has always seemed a phenomenon; and even those who dissent the most strongly from the theories which Mr. Buckle endeavored to establish in that part of his great work which he was permitted to complete, yield but little to the most devoted of his followers in the eagerness of their curiosity to know all that can be learned respecting the personal history of the man, his training, the methods of study which he pursued, and the plan of his labors generally. These three volumes, which comprise his literary remains, are the natural response to this desire to know all about Mr. Buckle, and the fact that they should have been produced over ten years after his death is in itself even a more remarkable tribute to his reputation than any which was yielded to him during his life. It may be doubted, however, whether the amount of endurance of which his most ardent admirers may be capable has not been overestimated by Mr. Buckle's literary executors. Of these 2,000 large octavo pages, sixty are given to a biographical notice; the miscellaneous works, which cover a lecture on "The Influence of Women on Knowledge," a review of "Mill on Liberty," and a short defense of this review, under the name of "A Letter to a Gentleman on Pooley's Case," are contained in 130 pages, and beyond this—some 1,800 pages—we have nothing but "Fragments," and Mr. Buckle's Commonplace Books, which are "printed precisely as they were left by the author, with the exception of the omission of a few articles on account of the subjects of which they treated." The Fragments are so very fragmentary that even the most careful student of these volumes will be puzzled, with the editors, to tell where the line of distinction should be drawn or why it should have been placed where it is. And as for the judicious omissions so carefully indicated, and the causes of which may be found by a study of the index where the references are carefully preserved, the purchaser of these miscellaneous and posthumous works will not be at all grateful. It is not likely that the meat which Mr. Buckle could digest would have proved too much for the student of his writings, and had it not been for the prudishness which led to the expurgation noted, it is safe to say that these extracts would have been passed over without the slightest thought of their having been any impropriety in their publication where Mr. Buckle placed them. These Fragments and Commonplace Books, however, have a certain value. Apart from the fact that they are a storehouse of curious information in themselves, a perusal of them introduces us to Mr. Buckle's workshop. We see the very tools he used, and, from these "chips," as Max Muller would style them, we can infer the manner in which he worked. A careful and discriminating critic, moreover, might with study, detect whether Mr. Buckle was at all inclined to select facts to support the theory upon which his *History of Civilization* was based, and to avoid those which told against him. It is worth noting, for instance, that, of nearly 2,500 references in the Commonplace Books, there are only ten to America. The notes to which these point cover ten pages of the 1,400 in the two volumes, and of these ten pages, five are given to information gathered from Capt. Marryat's account of his travels in this country; and of all authors, he seems to have been the only one whom Mr. Buckle thought it worth while to consult regarding the condition of the United States at that time (1839.)!! Robertson's *Charles the Fifth*, Dr. Priestley, and Irving's *Columbus*, are the authorities upon whom he draws for the earlier history of America in the other five pages which he allots to this country. It is not strange—and Mr. Buckle's discrimination should have credit for it—that he finally made up his mind he would have to visit the United States and make personal observations, before he could write the history of our civilization.

There is, as we have said, a great mass of curious and instructive information in these Fragments and Commonplace Books, and they furnish all the proof needed of the wide scope of Mr. Buckle's reading, of the quickness with which he seized upon the salient points of the work he chanced to be studying, and of the tireless and remorseless industry with which he notes the facts of which he thought it possible that he might make future use. He evidently read pen in hand, and might almost be said to have written while he was reading.

But instead of inferring his habits from these monuments of his work, it will perhaps be more satisfactory if we gather a few facts from the biographical notice from the pen of Helen Taylor which prefaces the work. It is not at all strange that this record of Mr. Buckle's life with the utmost amplification should cover but sixty pages. He was born Nov. 24, 1821, and died May 29, 1862, but these forty years were quiet and uneventful. His work was his life. Of three children, he was the only son, and as an infant he was so feeble and delicate that only the most tender care brought him through the very critical years of his early life. This fact caused him to be a self-educated man. His mother, who was a woman of unusual culture, very naturally regarded the boy with the greatest solicitude, and until the day of her death his life was inseparably blended with hers. He cared nothing for the society of children of his own age, had no relish whatever for the amusements which boys ordinarily seek, and the only irregularity of which there is any record was his indulgence in billiards for some three months at the age of sixteen, when he lost a considerable sum of money, which his mother paid. When a child he would sit for hours by his mother's side to hear the Scriptures read, but although she bought him books in abundance, he never felt any appetite for them until he chanced to light on the *Arabian Nights*, which kindled his desire, and from that time he was an omnivorous reader. After he had passed his sixteenth year his health improved and he was placed with a private tutor, but although he studied very little he was soon compelled to return home, and shortly afterward, as he again appeared better, his father, who was a wealthy merchant, insisted upon Henry's trying his hand at business. Mrs. Buckle was strongly opposed to the step, and the future author naturally found life at the desk the most irksome possible. He kept at it, however, for some months, until, in 1840, his father's death released him from this restraint. This sad event was a great shock to the young man, and for some months afterward he was constantly subject to fainting fits, with great prostration of strength. Very fortunately, Mr. Buckle's mercantile career had been successful, and his family was left in a state of competence. Some six months after Mr. Buckle's death, young Buckle, his unmarried sister, and his mother left England and spent a year on the Continent. The change proved highly beneficial; his health improved; he studied the language and literature of the countries he visited, and kept regular and early hours. On his return to England he continued his studies, devoting himself mainly to the modern languages. Singularly enough, he seems to have known nothing of Greek, to have been slightly acquainted with Latin, well versed in Hebrew, and to have had a tolerably thorough knowledge of French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Russian, and Danish. The pronunciation of a foreign language was always exceedingly difficult for him, and he was accustomed to tell, at his own expense, a story of his signal failure in speaking Dutch, after he hoped that he was rather successful. Traveling in a railway-carriage, in Holland, he ventured to try his powers of conversation with a gentleman, who, after a time, remarked that he was sorry he did not know Italian! After the languages, he devoted himself to history and metaphysics, and finally to mathematics and physical science.

Mr. Buckle seems to have conceived, rather vaguely it is true, the first idea of the great work which he proposed to himself, in his twentieth year. Under the date of Oct. 15, 1842, we find the following entry in his diary:

> *Saturday, Oct. 15, 1842.*—Being this day settled in my new lodgings, No. 1 Norfolk-street, I determined to keep a journal of my actions—principally for the sake of being able to review what I have read, and consequently to estimate my own progress. My reading has, unfortunately, been hitherto, though extensive, both desultory and irregular. I am, however, determined from this day to devote all the energies I may have solely to the study of the history and literature of the Middle Ages. I am led to adopt this course, not so much on account of the interest of the subject, though that is a great inducement, but because there has been, comparatively speaking, so little known and published upon it. And ambition whispers to me the flattering hope that a prolonged series of industrious efforts, aided by talents certainly above mediocrity, may at last meet with success.

In the Spring of 1843 he visited the Continent again in company with a friend, but after traveling a few months was taken down in Munich with a severe attack of rheumatic gout. His ever-watchful mother was soon at his side, and remained with him until the Spring of 1844, when they returned together to England and settled down again in London. A life so unsettled as this it would be the natural inference must prove fatal to everything like continued or systematic labor, yet Mr. Buckle seems always to have turned quickly back to his great project, and for the next six or seven years he worked with remorseless tenacity. During this period he made occasional short visits to relations at Brighton, Boulogne, &c., and a few brief excursions on the Continent. "He led a very quiet and regular life," his biographer writes, "noting down day by day in his journal the number of hours which he wrote or made entries in his Commonplace Books; the titles of the books he read; the number of hours he gave to reading, and the number of pages he read in them. All this is put down in the fewest words and the minutest handwriting into which it is possible to compress it, and diversified only by an equally dry and minute statement of the hours at which he rose, took his meals, walked out, &c. Even when he was traveling the journal is continued in exactly the same form, and never diverges into any remarks on what he said." A single passage will suffice to show how this diary was kept:

> *Monday, Nov. 24, 1851—Brighton.*—Rose at 8, walked half an hour, and then breakfasted; from 10:5 to 12, read German; from 12 to 1½, read Mill's *Analysis of the Mind*, i., 66—140; walked an hour and a half, and from 3:40 to 4½ made notes from Leigh Hunt's *Autobiography*; from 4¾ to 6:20, read Lord Lyttleton's *Memoirs and Correspondence*, i., 246, to vol. ii., p. 580, (the paging of the two volumes is continuous;) dined at 6½; in bed at 10:20, and to 11½ read Beattie's *Campbell*, ii., 61—236.

It must remain as one of the curious contradictions of Mr. Buckle's life that he was able to hold himself, nervous and acutely sensitive as his temperament was, to this rigid system. Certainly there are few men strong enough to endure this living by the tick of the clock, as this diary proves Mr. Buckle did, week after week and year after year. It is another illustration of his great powers of concentration that before he was twenty years old he had gained a European reputation as a chess-player, on one occasion winning four games out of seven from the celebrated Lowenthal. As late as 1857, just when he was completing the first volume of his *History of Civilization*, he makes this entry in his diary: "Being somewhat deranged, if not altogether mad, at finding I had time to spare, I went out in the afternoon to enjoy myself, which I accomplished by playing chess for seven hours, and difficult games too. I have not been so luxurious for four or five years, and feel all the better for it to-day." This passage, by the way, disproves the statement carelessly made by Miss Shirreff, in the sketch which she gives of Mr. Buckle, to the effect that "from the time he began to write he never allowed himself to play a match at chess."

In 1851 there is given in Mr. Buckle's diary the first indication of his having decided the precise form that his work should take. Then he speaks of having had some conversation with a friend about his *History of Civilization*, which he expected to bring out "next year." But even after this, five years were spent in rewriting and recasting the first volume of the work, and it was not until 1856 that it was finally ready for the printer. Then, as has been the case with many other great works, leading publishers looked askance on it; and finally, as no other arrangements could be made, Mr. Buckle was constrained to publish the work at his own risk. On June 9, 1857, he entered in his journal: "Looked into my Volume I., of which the first complete and bound copy was sent to me this afternoon." One of his very few confidential friends, Miss Shirreff, describes the reception of the volume, as follows:

> Sanguine as had been the anticipations of friends who had seen the manuscript, the result far exceeded them. His circle of acquaintance had been gradually enlarging; still, it was a comparatively small one, and strictly private. He did not till some time after belong even to a club. He had never tried his strength in reviews or magazines; once only, to help a friend, he had offered to review a work, but the offer of the unknown writer was refused, and thus not a line from his pen had ever been seen till this volume of 800 pages, purporting to be the first of a long work, took the public by surprise. He sprang at once into celebrity, and singularly enough, considering the nature of the book, he attained not merely to literary fame but to fashionable notoriety. To his own great amusement, he became the lion of the season; his society was courted, his library besieged with visitors, and invitations poured in upon him even from houses where philosophical speculation had surely never been a passport before. To himself, as to the public, his previous obscurity added to the glare of his sudden triumph; but it is pleasant to remember that he was unaltered by his changed position. Such as he was before, such he remained afterward. He enjoyed it, indeed, freely and frankly, all the more, probably, because no school or college competition, no professional struggles, had given him before an assured place among his contemporaries.

It is a touching episode in the history of Mr. Buckle's work that his mother, who had seen the growth of this first volume page by page, was kept in ignorance of the fact that it was dedicated to her until the book was placed in her hands by her son. He himself said that he bitterly repented the rash act of laying the volume before her to enjoy her surprise and pleasure, for he was alarmed at her agitation, and the next day, when showing it to a friend, she could not speak, but pointed with tears to the few words that summed up to her the full expression of his love and gratitude. The second volume was dedicated to her memory alone, for on April 1, 1859, he wrote in his diary: "At 9¼ P. M. my angel mother died peacefully without pain." Her loss was like depriving him of half his life. The great stimulus to work—her sympathy and approbation—were taken away, and in a letter which we find quoted, he declares that he cared nothing for the opinion of the world, "because now at least there is no one whose censure I fear, whose praise I court." And in fact this great loss entirely unsettled him. During the remainder of the year after her death he was a constant wanderer; another domestic affliction which befell the family about the same time added another burden; his health became enfeebled, and in 1861 he determined to try a trip to Egypt, taking with him two sons of a friend. He visited Cairo, Thebes, Jerusalem, and Petra, but, while going from Jerusalem to Beyrout, was taken with fever. He struggled with it nearly a month, finally reaching Damascus, where he died, May 29, 1862.

The sketch of Mr. Buckle by Miss Shirreff, which Miss Taylor introduces into her brief memoir, and from which we have already quoted, gives us very many interesting particulars regarding his personal habits and peculiarities. Extreme regularity was forced upon him by his feeble health. Exercise was essential to him. He walked every morning for a quarter of an hour only before breakfast, and used to say that having adopted this custom upon medical advice, it had grown such a necessary habit that he could not work till he had been in the air. A walk in the afternoon was quite as essential to him, and, heat or cold, sunshine or rain, he never allowed himself to be diverted from it. Three cigars a day was his allowance in the way of smoking; and he insisted upon it that he could neither read, write, nor talk if forced to forego them, or even if compelled to overpass the usual hour for indulging in them. As the effort of smoking while walking was too great for him, he never visited in any house where smoking indoors was objected to; and as a consequence, more than one house that never tolerated a cigar before bore with it for his sake.

In this brief summary of the history of the man, and of his personal characteristics, one seeks in vain for the secret of his wonderful mental development, as manifested in that colossal fragment which has placed his name among the foremost authors of the age. Industry and patience, with systematic work, and careful, steady thought, were, he often remarked, the great engines by which he conquered difficulties. All that can be said of him further than this is, that he was naturally endowed with a mind of exceptional brilliancy and power. It is useless to surmise what he might have accomplished had he received a thorough scholastic training. The amount of study which he performed, and the literary labor which he executed with such extreme conscientiousness, were too much for his physical endurance, and exhausted his slender vitality not too soon for his own reputation, but too early for those who sympathized with his views, as well as for those who simply admired his intellect and refused to accept his theories.

The Dead Emperor—Low Masses in Paris.

A dispatch dated from Paris, on Jan. 22, says: As the *Pays* and the *Ordre* have advertised for nearly a week, low masses for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor Napoleon were celebrated this morning, at 10 o'clock. To prevent political demonstrations, and the same crowd doing service in more than one church, the authorities stipulated that there should be no special ecclesiastical pageantry at these services, which were to take place at an early hour and simultaneously. The Bonapartists arranged among themselves to assemble at the Church of St. Augustin, built by M. Haussmann, and situated in the centre of the Bonapartist quarter. Among those present were Queen Isabella, accompanied by her numerous family, and attended by her entire household; some scores of persons who attained opulence or official greatness under the Second Empire; with many struggling journalists, now looking forward to a Third Empire to improve their prospects. There were also a great number of ex-Senators and Deputies, who followed the example of the Spanish Queen in bringing their families and servants with them. The servants, on this occasion, were arrayed in plain clothes, having no pretensions to mourning livery. Long files of private carriages were drawn up round the church. Queen Isabella and her children were among the earliest arrivals. A beadle of gigantic stature awaited them on the steps and conducted them to reserved places in the sanctuary. The royal party was attired in very simple but elegant mourning, and the young and pretty Infantas looked charming in their sable merino dresses. At 10 o'clock precisely the doors were shut, the beadles declaring that there was no more room. Among the 200 or 300 persons sent away, I noticed M. Mathieu de la Correze, one of the staunchest of Bonapartists, and Dr. Evans, the American dentist, whose name for many years has been so closely associated with the imperial family. The majority of the crowd stationed in front of the church was composed essentially of sightseers. Not one man in ten wore crape on his hat. Many ladies, who were in rusty black dresses, donned bonnets trimmed with green, blue, and yellow feathers or gaudy flowers. There was neither music nor special decoration in the church, and the responses were chanted in hardly audible tones. Nothing whatever of a striking character was to be seen in the other churches except that of St. Clothilde, where Marshal MacMahon, and some lukewarm Bonapartists of high standing, attended. In front of St. Eustache the market-women sold such homely vegetables as cabbages and turnips, unconscious that anything was going on. At 10:20 o'clock the small congregation was leaving the church, and the priests' assistants were taking down the very meagre altar decorations.

ITALY.

A Dilatory Parliament—The Church Property Question—The Public and the Convents—France and the Papacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

It is now three days since Parliament came together, after the Christmas vacation, and the official journal tells us that not more than 100 Deputies are yet in their places. This is only one-fifth of the whole number of members of the Lower House. The organs of the Government are drumming up the absentees, and reminding them that the moment has nearly arrived for beginning the discussion of the important question of the abolition of the religious orders in the City and Province of Rome. Now that "hanging day" is so near, the anxiety of the monks and nuns increases to know whether there is any hope of a continued reprieve, or a modification of the sentence. We are obliged to return frequently to this topic, because all recognize its very great importance, and see how the proposed emancipation of the monastic fraternities is to change the status of the hierarchy in Rome, and have an influence upon Catholic society in all the world. The Italian Ministry has acquired additional steadiness during the past month, on account of the signs manifested of a disposition to accommodate its project to the prevailing sentiment in the Chamber. The composition of the commission, in whose hands the measure now is, in the sense of conciliation, has partly disarmed the Opposition. Two of the five members of the committee are not of the party of the Ministry, and, so far as the public know, there has not been much discord in the deliberations, and in a few days the commission will present to the Chamber its modified scheme.

THE PUBLIC AND THE CONVENTS.

For various reasons there is a growing eagerness to have the convent property come as soon as possible under the control of the public. In the hands of private individuals, improvement would be rapidly made, and those great desolate houses turned into comfortable private habitations. The wants of the inhabitants, in respect to places of residence, become more pressing every day. The recent census revealed the fact that the space occupied in the City of Rome by the monks is several times greater than that in the enjoyment of any other class of the population. After the law is passed, this so-called religious property will be put up at public sale, like that in the rest of the Kingdom. There does not seem to be any difficulty about finding purchasers, although all Catholics who engage in such transactions are put under the ban of excommunication. There are already nearly as many of these lepers in the Kingdom as of those who have suffered from the small-pox. Now and then is reported in the newspapers a case in which Christian burial is refused by the priests of the Church to one who has been guilty of investing his money in this kind of sacred property. Meanwhile, the monks, as well as the priests, are the objects of a severe criticism. They are caricatured with a license which knows little control. American and English comic publications have hardly ever gone greater lengths than have those issued here. There are illustrated prints of the clerical party that use the same instrument of attack upon the Ministry and the Government party. This warfare of ridicule of the Pope's friends will go on as long as no sign is given by the clergy of a disposition to put themselves in harmony with existing tendencies. The solidarity of Catholic opposition to the undue pretensions of the Papacy, in Italy and Germany, every day grows more intimate and strong. No one yet knows where the controversy is to end; whether by blood-letting, or a return to the practice of the simple principles of love and charity of the founder of the Christian system.

FRANCE AND THE PAPACY.

The position of France in its policy toward the Roman Prelacy, is still the subject which occupies much attention in public discussions. M. de Courcelles has now definitely accepted the post of French Minister at the Vatican, after a week given to waiting and thinking and talking with the Pope. Very little confidence is placed in the professions of good will toward a united Italy repeatedly made of late by M. Thiers. The fact cannot be put out of sight that there is a powerful party in France opposed to the Kingdom of Italy as it is at present constituted, with its central seat at Rome. This party, under whatever Government, will leave no means untried to unmake this liberal Italy, and no Government is possible in France that does not recognize the existence of this party and try to conciliate it. The Vatican does not give up its hope and confidence in what this party or influence under changed circumstances may be able to do. Discussions in the French Assembly, and every variation of political caprice and passion in France are watched here with as much attention as ever. We cannot conceive of this good work of independence and unity and liberal progress in Italy ever being undone; but there are some here who have not any too much confidence in the future, and they are active in arousing the country, and by sounding the alarm keep it from falling into a lethargy too natural to a people in which the spirit of independence has slept for centuries. The opportunity is used to repeat the words addressed to the Italians by the Emperor Napoleon on coming into Italy, in 1859, with his army of liberation:

> Italians! your desire for independence, so many times expressed, and so often disappointed, will now be realized, if you show yourselves worthy of liberty. Be united, then, in one sole purpose. Give yourselves a military organization, and fly to arms under the banner of Victor Emmanuel, who has shown you the way of honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. To-day be soldiers that to-morrow you may be citizens of a great country.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The people of these communities hear with more and more astonishment of the dreadful destruction by fire in the cities of the United States, and ask if so practical a people as the American is never to find a remedy for disasters which assume almost national importance. The insignificant commerce of Italy finds no necessity for storing merchandise of the value of $500,000 within the narrow spaces to which the vast transactions of the cities of the United States have given such an unreasonable value. The question of Mansard roofs, or the power of resistance of brick, granite or marble walls, is not the practical one; but it is that which Gen. Sherman in his letter has touched—whether such enormous quantities of combustible property shall be allowed by law to be deposited in warehouses in the heart of the city. You may build walls and roofs as thick as those of the Baths of Caracalla or the Colosseum—which still stand—but if you stuff the inclosures with manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, and wood, or with sugar, spirit, and the other combustible substances which make up the bulk of commerce, you will, in a great conflagration, create heat like that of the crater of Vesuvius, before which no power of human flesh can stand, and no courage, except that of the battle-field, be able to confront. If we are not capable of constructing fire-proof vaultings, thousands of Italian workmen, with the right kind of skill, are ready to lend their services if called for. There has not been a fire in an Italian city which has destroyed property of the value of $100,000 within the memory of men of this generation.

IMMIGRATION.

The American Legation in Rome has published a notice to Italian intending emigrants, according to the order received from the department. More than 20,000 emigrants left the single port of Genoa the past year, with the hope of bettering their fortunes in foreign countries. It is a fact not to be denied, that Italy has as good muscle as that to be furnished by any other race, with the exercise of which territories needing population may be enriched. The error for honest persons here to guard against, is that of not allowing those blinded by want of proper information to fall into the traps laid for them by heartless impostors who are ready to make commerce of the ignorance of the last arrival. The man who has the courage to seek in a distant land to better his condition, must have something in him, and if 400,000 in a single year find new homes in the United States there should be some Italians among them.

NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

The death of Louis Napoleon has called out many expressions of regard for his memory, and revived recollections of the good to Italy of which he was the instrument a dozen years ago. The prolonged occupation of Rome, under his rule, had nearly destroyed in the hearts of the Italians the feeling of gratitude which the good results of the war with Austria had brought to the country. But now that Rome is in possession, Napoleon dead, and France still suffering from her crowning misfortune, animosities have been softened, and the memory of the late Emperor is treated with respect. Several projects for monuments in his honor are spoken of, but that proposed to be raised in the City of Milan has the best prospect of success. Subscriptions for the object are made with more promptness than is usual with Italian projects. Since the humiliation of the ex-Emperor the feeling toward him has been more that of pity than of resentment. For the rest his death is not considered a fact of great political importance.

A. J.

GENERAL NOTES.

A garotter has got fifteen years' imprisonment in Memphis.

A negro woman froze to death in the Houston, Texas, jail on the night of Jan. 30.

A Boston man is under arrest, charged with stealing $500 worth of lumber from the Coliseum.

Ex-Gov. Vance is extolling the mountains before delighted lecture-goers in North Carolina.

Iowa is to have a complete census of its population, productions, &c., taken during the present year.

They claim to have a man in the Alabama Legislature whose eloquence is like liquid gold. Legislators, usually, prefer it solid.

Six professors in the Virginia Military Institute have died in nine years—four of them within two years past.

A bricklayer in San Diego, Cal., has a rare collection of land and sea shells, numbering about 3,000 specimens.

A Kentucky paper reports that one of the chronometers captured by the pirate Semmes is on exhibition in Louisville.

Rev. W. H. Furness has just completed his forty-eighth year as pastor of the First Congregational Unitarian Society in Philadelphia.

The Boston *Congregationalist* calls upon the Young Men's Christian Association of that city to open the rooms in their new building on Sunday.

A Western woman whipped a man who slandered her husband, and was arrested and fined for it; and her husband, the ungrateful brute, refused to pay the fine.

It is proposed in Maine to exempt poor widows and orphans, who earn their bread by the needle, from taxation; but it is not explained what they are now taxed for.

An Illinois Judge has decided that to obtain damages under the State Liquor law it must be shown that the dealer knew the purchasers to be minors or habitual drunkards.

A servant-girl in Pittsburg, Penn., has sued her employer for 778 weeks' wages at $3 per week. She says she began her work Jan. 1, 1858, and has never received a cent in remuneration.

The newspapers down East have discovered a family in Oldtown, Me., in which there are fourteen children, all boys, the oldest of whom are but seven years of age. There are four sets of twins and two sets of triplets.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has begun its ninety-first volume in a new dress and changed to the eight-page form, and will hereafter be printed from stereotyped plates. The *Gazette* is an excellent newspaper, of established reputation.

Hon. Bartlett Bent, long the efficient Chairman of the Connecticut Republican State Committee, has declined longer to serve, and is succeeded by Col. Joseph Selden, of Norwich, who has had much experience as a member of the committee.

Judge Dobbin, of Maryland, has decided that the law of 1872, which provides that a married woman may be sued jointly with her husband on their joint notes, contracts, &c., does not affect notes, &c., made before the date of the act.

An Iowa editor thinks he is in luck. Last Fall he made a bet with a beautiful young lady, by the terms of which she, if Grant was elected, was to kiss him once a month during his four years' term of office. She has already begun to pay up. [N. B.—The beautiful young lady is not his wife.]

Two men and two children were burned to death by an incendiary fire in Jefferson, Iowa, on the night of the 1st inst. The men, who were brothers, first carried out the wife of one of them and her child on a bed, and then returned for the children, but were unable to get out of the building again.

Some workmen in Bangor, Me., who thought it worth while to strike, the other day, not only did that, but signed an agreement subjecting any of their number who takes work below the new prices to $25 fine and three months' imprisonment. Their trade is easily learned, and new men readily obtained.

The people of Indiana are to vote, on the 15th inst., upon an amendment to their State Constitution, providing that no law or resolution shall ever be passed that shall recognize the liability of the State to pay or redeem the stock certificates issued under the act of Jan. 19, 1846, and the supplemental act of Jan. 29, 1847.

A New-Hampshire clergyman, who was asked his price by a young man whom he had just married, replied that the law gave him $2. The youth promptly handed out fifty cents, remarking: "Well, that will make up $2 50 for you," and before the astonished man could explain matters he was off with his bride on his honeymoon.

A Western journal does not believe its Senator will ever manifest a spirit of resignation. It predicts that he will wait for the committee to report against him, then will wait for the vote, and then will wait in hope that the vote will be reconsidered, until the Sergeant-at-Arms takes him by the coat-collar and leads him out.

A few days ago as Frank McKenzie, an old Canadian, was on his way to visit his son who had lost an arm while coupling cars, he was instantly killed by being run over by a train of cars. His wife was killed by the cars a few days previously while endeavoring to send some clothing to the injured son. Another son was killed in a similar manner about ten years since.

Workmen in digging a well in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, have found, forty-eight feet below the surface, some very curious petrifactions, including the foot of a deer of gigantic size, and oysters and marine worms. The form of the animals was perfectly preserved, but how the deer's foot came where marine animals existed is for geologists to determine.

A Cincinnati lady writes to one of the local papers, complaining of impoliteness on the part of young lady clerks in the stores there. She says that sometimes she is met with the unpleasant greeting, "Well, what is it?" and that sometimes, when she makes known her want, the lady clerk looks astonished, frowns, and asks, "Is that all?" It is gratifying to know that of Cincinnati lady clerks alone is such impoliteness characteristic.

As might be anticipated, Shute's defalcation has brought out a neat little story about a poor New-Hampshire widow's dream. She had $350 in the Exeter Savings Bank, and recently dreamed, two nights in succession, that her husband came to her and told her to take the money out of the bank. Impressed by the dream, she asked her eldest son to get it for her, but he only laughed at her fears, and then she told the younger, who complied with her wishes, and secured the money on the Saturday before the defalcation was discovered.

THE PERVERSION OF THE AGE.

Unbelief and Indifference in Religion—Sermon by Rev. N. Bjerring.

A large audience assembled at the Russian-Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue, yesterday morning to listen to the discourse of Rev. Nicholas Bjerring upon "Unbelief and the Indifference in Religion." The reverend gentleman spoke as follows:

The subject about which, by the grace of God, I intend to speak to-day, is the perversion of this age in which the enemies of God and of man confuse the minds, corrupt the morals, undermine religion, and, rending asunder all bonds, seek to overthrow Divine and human order. It is the spiritual blindness of so many who attack Christianity, preach vice under the name of virtue, allow themselves everything with lawless audacity, proudly disregarding every authority, mislead the innocent, who poison the spirits and murder the souls. It is the deadly unbelief and the religious indifference into which in our day so many have sunk; the unbelief which denies everything Divine and holy, the indifference, which is lukewarm and cold toward all that is good—this it is that troubles my heart and fills my soul with pain. The greatest evil in the world is unbelief, the apostacy from God. This apostacy from God is the continual source of corruption. This is a law of the eternal justice. For the man who falls from God and recognizes infidelity is nothing more holy; for him ceases everything that religion highly esteems—family, property, father-land. A nation in which skepticism gains the dominion is sure to meet perdition. Unbelief undermines all foundations of society, till finally regarding neither divine or human authority it seeks to upset everything existing. Thus teaches the history of all times. Was it not during the rule of the Commune in Paris, as if there the angel of the Apocalypse had opened the abyss from which ascends scorpions? Was it not the lot of the Prince of Darkness to plunder and murder; was it not a picture of unspeakable misery, which there unfolded itself under the red, blood-steeped banner? God permitted for a short time this unlimited rule, in order to remind the nations again into what abyss apostacy from God does lead, and how everywhere, at all times, the truth of the law of eternal justice does stand, that unbelief is the source of all evil, and the end of corruption. "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life." This eternal truth appears very clearly, when one considers more closely the watchwords and phrases of unbelief, and compares with them the deeds which were seen as the last consequences of the same in the days of the Parisian Commune. The devil is only the ape of God; he knows no other inducements to allure to his kingdom than the promises which the Lord has made to His believers, only that he explains them in his way, and thus turns the divine truth into a lie. Man was created in the image of God, and "ye shall be as God," were the words of the first temptation of the serpent, but it led, through sin, to corruption. To the Son of God was promised dominion over the world, and the devil endeavored to seduce Him through the promise of "all the kingdoms of the world, and their glory." The same value have the promises of the Internationalists and the communists. They incite men to their service through all that which God has named as the prize in His service. "Liberty" is the first watchword that resounds from the ranks of these enemies of order and government, and the glorious liberty of the children of God is also the reward of those who follow the Gospel. But the evangelical liberty is freedom from the slavery of sin, from the power of death; it is the sonship of God. The liberty at which the Internationalists aim is the despising the commandments of God, the self-willed separating from His ordinances upon earth, as Church, authority, family—these all are instituted to bring man into the service of God, or to preserve him in the same.

"Equality" proclaims the Internationale to its adherents eager after unjust good and enjoyment, and agreeably falls the word upon the ear of the envious multitude. The equality of men is also the doctrine of Christianity. All men are equal before God; all were created alike in His image; to all has appeared the same salvation. The equality of the Commune is the claim alike to the enjoyments of the world, possession, power, and the gratification of the passions. The desire after this equality is the opposite of the commandment, "Thou shalt not covet." The motives are envy, disloyalty, and indolence, and the way to satisfaction is the putting aside of every authoritative order, the plundering of those who hold possessions, and the emancipation of the flesh.

"Fraternity" is the third word upon the red flag—the beautiful battle-cry also of the Christian. The children of God are brethren, and are to be of one mind and soul, and to communicate among themselves that there be none among them that lacketh. The common love of man becomes among Christians' brotherly love, and the standing salutation of the Apostle, "Beloved brethren," is the language of every Christian heart. But what does the Commune understand by "fraternity?" The answer was given to the world in the howling of rage and murder, of petroleurs and petroleuses, even the names of which point to crime, because only the Commune had invented them. The abuse of those words shows us that words in themselves are dead, and receive life only by the spirit that enters into them. "Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!" Only Christianity gives us the true meaning of these words, and never have the greatest philosophers of the world so highly spoken about the relations of men to each other as Christ has taught and His Church proclaims. The Christian Church with her doctrines and sacraments is, in this respect, to become the leader. She is the medium whereby the Divine life is communicated to each human being, in order to complete the Divine image in him and to unite him most intimately with God. Continually must we cherish the desire to be more and more in unity with the eternal, infinite Deity; and this bond of men with God will then also unite mankind into one family, and make them beloved children of God. That is the meaning of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in the Christian sense. If we look around us, we cannot fail at the same time to perceive how religious indifference in so many families has also disturbed the Christian life. That faithful, pious mind, that strong trust in God, that content, experienced in former times, have severally disappeared. Acquisition, gain, enjoyment are often the first items in the home, but the last is religion. Prayer has disappeared—nothing more is known of a lifting up of the soul to God. The cares of the body reign over all—religious indifference rules the home. Business flourishes, the master of the house is esteemed, the lady of the house is courted by society, but are we not deceived? The good fortune of such a family is only in appearance, and treacherous, because it is without a foundation. How will it be there when the days of misfortune and sadness appear? How will it be there when the blessings of this world forsake such a house, for God's blessing was never sought? Even if the children are so educated as to understand how to acquire with skill the goods of this world, can they endure the trials which this life imposes upon them? Will they approve themselves in the hour of temptation, when sin with her seductions approaches near; when the excitement of vice decked with flowers misguides them, when the advantage of crime blinds them? Surely not. On the contrary, the certain end of an education without religion and the fear of God, will be that they do not approve themselves. And suppose it were not so; suppose God suffered such a family and their children's good fortune until the end in the full enjoyment of earthly goods, because their whole heart was attached to them, yet this end must be at the last. Then such a family shall know by experience that they have sowed to the earth, also reaped only from the earth, for heaven they have done nothing, and shall also receive nothing. How often one meets in families a lukewarmness which stifles all Christian life. The faith is dead, the will without power; cold and indolent is the exercise of religion, the life spirit is vanished away. But the exterior practice of religion is nothing without a union with the inner, spiritual. The spirit giveth life, but the flesh profiteth nothing. However many lights may be burning here in this chapel, and however beautiful the robes of the clergy appear, that will be of no avail either to me or to those that are present, if we are not converted unto repentance. Let us above all not forget prayer, this bond which joins in a mystical manner mankind to God, and the Saviour, who for us all died on the cross, will, let us hope, have mercy on us. For we are all bought with the blood of Christ; we are all to attain to the possession and the vision of God, to drink of the well-spring of eternal love and bliss. May we not forget this final object, but when we celebrate upon our terrestrial pilgrimage the Christian mysteries may we, looking for that heavenly home and spirit, exclaim: "O God, grant us that we may yet be filled with the enjoyment of thy Divinity, whose presence we here celebrate in the reception of thy body and blood." Amen.

Fatally Burned.

Roundsman Bradley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was commended by the Police Board for his heroic conduct in saving lives at the fire in Lina Edwin's Theatre, while passing through East Thirteenth-street, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, heard screams coming from the house No. 18. He entered the building and found that the clothes of Mary Brontel, one of the inmates, had taken fire from a grate, and that the woman was being burned to death. The roundsman threw her down on the floor, and succeeded in smothering the flames with a great coat. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced fatal. Roundsman Bradley was severely burned about the hands.

CUBA.

An Impending Financial Crisis—The Pro-Slavery Partisans and Their Attitude—News of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 1, 1873.

A very eventful week has just closed, and the people in general have escaped, for a short while, at least, a great danger. On Saturday last a note of alarm was sounded by the appearance of a printed slip signed by prominent dry-goods merchants, who offered to "donate" one-tenth of their property (taking Government bonds for the moneys they proposed to advance,) for the purpose of withdrawing by these means a large amount of the inflated and intrinsically almost valueless currency issued by the Spanish Bank, the most anomalous moneyed institution in the world. In reality, the bank was bankrupt and unable to redeem any of its bank notes, with [illegible] in circulation, of which amount [illegible] were issued on behalf of the Government and $15,000,000 on behalf of the bank, while the specie amounts to only [illegible]. Its inability to pay more than about twelve cents on the dollar being thus affirmed, no wonder need be expressed that even the loudest patriots felt [illegible], and began to express fears that the money which they still held was of little or no value. The bank, instead of using its power to ease the financial condition of the country, did its very best to make it worse. Instead of importing gold and throwing it on the market to make the premium decline, it speculated, contrary to its statutes, in exchange, and having unlimited amount at its disposal, sent out brokers to buy up every dollar of exchange on England. The natural consequence was a rise of from one to three per cent. every time it did so, this causing an equivalent decline of its own bank-notes. The first days of this week were frantic with terror for the mercantile community. Exchange on England went up to fifty per cent. premium, or, in other words, rose twelve per cent. in four days. The notes of the Spanish Bank went to from eighteen to thirty per cent. discount, and on Wednesday and Thursday gold coin was not to be purchased at any price. In order to allay the panic, the Intendente practiced a ruse de guerre, by announcing that he would redeem [illegible] of paper money, issuing eight per cent. gold bonds instead, the interest also payable in gold, payment for said bonds to be made in six installments, so as to withdraw the money gradually from circulation. These exchequer certificates or bonds were to be received in payment of all dues to the State; in payment of all federal property purchased, and also as bonds for the faithful performance of all official duties. The parties to supervise this projected loan are the same who hold every other office, and control everything in the island, namely, four Government officials and three members of the ruling clique. Whether the emission of this loan will produce the desired effect and relieve the Government and people from the threatened crisis, is an exceedingly doubtful matter. The old Secretary of the Spanish Bank, Mr. Juan del Valle, has been elected to the presidency of the institution, because he was connected with it, and because he is a lawyer; he has never been accused of anything dishonorable or of knowing anything about finance. This depreciation of the notes of the Spanish Bank has brought about a great increase in the price of everything, and particularly of provisions. The poor, as usual, suffer most, and the *Diario* says that the water-carriers now sell only two kegs of water for a dime, instead of three as hitherto, and that five cents' worth of charcoal is no longer sold; also, that the grocers no longer sell 2½ and 1¼ cents' worth, (imaginary coins,) as they have done until now.

THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY.

The second event of importance grew out of the slavery and abolition question. The planters and rulers of slaves, the men who imagined that their dollars could buy Spain and its talent, because they managed to obtain the services of a few members of the Cortes, are at last coming to their senses. They see that slavery is doomed, and that their bravado is laughed at, while their wealth is despised. The first meeting to discuss the subject was held at the Casino on Sunday last, and ended apparently in smoke, but in reality convinced the whole country that more meetings would soon be held, and that the satraps, with their defiance of modern Spain and their interested devotion to doomed laws and institutions, had at length become convinced that they were not omnipotent. Speeches were made, and a document was read, which failed to satisfy any of those present. Slavery was barely mentioned, and the most feasible plan of action introduced was one asking that the slaves be granted their liberty at once, and then be contracted for on the same terms as the Chinese. The malevolence of this proposition cannot be imagined; it would simply be the abolition of one kind of slavery, and the substitution of a worse sort, as the black slave is better off than the Chinaman, and better cared for, representing, as he does, a certain amount of money, and a certain quantity of work. After much discussion, a commission was appointed to draft a project which would protect planters and slave owners, and satisfy the clamor of the civilized world, the principal object being not to destroy the wealth of the present slave owners. These slave owners are undoubtedly entitled to some consideration, and ought to be indemnified for the loss of their slaves by the nation at large. But the slave also is entitled to consideration, and, after obtaining his freedom, ought to be at liberty to work with whom he pleases, and on such terms as may be agreed upon by him and his employer, the Government simply prohibiting vagrancy on the part of ex-slaves and cheating on the part of rascally contractors. The island nobility have asked the Captain-General to allow them to join the Spanish nobility (that portion which is opposed to abolition and in favor of Isabella) in their protest to the National League against the Cortes or Government granting any reforms to the Antilles.

WAR NEWS.

Some severe fights have taken place in the Central Department, and, according to the Spaniards, these have gained the day, a fact which well-informed Cubans here strenuously deny. According to the Spanish version, 250 Contra guerrillas, commanded by Major Macias, met a strong party of insurgents moving northward, near Jobo—they dispersing the insurgents and killing five. The Spaniards acknowledge a loss of two officers killed; five were wounded; four soldiers were killed, and twelve wounded. The Cubans allege that the information is unfounded, and that Ignacio Agramonte met the guerrillas and gave them a severe thrashing, driving them back to their camp, and capturing a number of soldiers. The latter report seems probable, as Macias sent for reinforcements and remained [illegible] of the town of [illegible] until the [illegible] of the 28th, when, with [illegible] men, he took the field again, and met Agramonte near the [illegible], where the latter was encamped. The Spaniards crossed the river under cover of their artillery, and Agramonte then attacked the forces which had crossed, and drove them back. The Spaniards then crossed the river about a mile above Agramonte's camp, and a severe engagement ensued, lasting until nightfall, the Spanish artillery killing a number of Cubans. The Cubans made several desperate charges to capture the pieces, and once came so close as to kill an artillerist with their *machetes*. The Spanish report gives twenty-five Cubans killed and fifty-six horses captured, [illegible] commander of cavalry, [illegible]. Macias gives his own loss as [illegible] and eleven wounded. [illegible] colored report [illegible] even a Spaniard can be made to [illegible] "yarns" now-a-days. Other engagements of less importance are reported, all indicating that the Cubans are moving from the eastern to the central department toward Morow, and nearing Sancti-Spiritus, in order to try their new armaments and search for fresh camping grounds, where they can replenish their wardrobes and receive the supplies which their sympathizers have prepared for them after purchase from the "loyal" merchants throughout the Island. The capture of the military [illegible] at Holguin was of great use to the Rebels, and supplied them with a goodly [illegible].

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 8.

SALES FROM 1 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	U. Pac. Inc.	[illegible]	300	Union Pacific	35¾
100	Consol. Coal	33½	500	do.	35¼
100	do.	[illegible]	1000	do....s3.	35
100	New Cen. Coal	43½	200	do.	35½
600	do.	43½	100	do....b3.	35¼
100	do.	43½	700	do.	35
300	do.	43½	1300	do.	35½
400	American Coal	61	1000	do....s3.	35
100	Maryland Coal	24½	100	do....b3.	35½
[illegible]	do.	24½	600	do.	35½
300	Western Union	91½	100	do.	35¾
[illegible]	do.	91½	200	St. Paul Pf.	75½
[illegible]	do.	91	200	do.	75½
[illegible]	do.	91½	300	St. Paul	53½
[illegible]	do....s3.	91	100	Del. Lack. & W.	101½
[illegible]	do.	91	100	Ft. Wayne	93½
[illegible]	do....b3.	91	200	New-Jersey So.	27½
[illegible]	do.	91¼	300	Han. & St. Jo.	51½
[illegible]	do.	91	200	do.	50½
[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.	2	100	do.	50½
[illegible]	North-western	83½	1100	do.	50½
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	75½	400	do.	50½
[illegible]	do.	75½	100	Bos., H. & Erie	9½
[illegible]	do....s3.	75½	800	do.	9½
[illegible]	do.	75¾	100	do....b4.	9½
[illegible]	do.	75½	300	do....b3.	9½
300	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	105¼	400	do.	9
[illegible]	do....b3.	105½	300	do.	9½
200	do.	105¼	1300	do.	9
300	do.	105¼	200	do....b10.	9
400	do.	105¼	400	do.	8¾
[illegible]	Rock Island	113¾	200	do.	8¾
200	Erie Railroad	66¾	100	do.	8¾
2500	do.	66¾	100	do....b10.	9
[illegible]	do....b3.	66¾	200	do.	9
100	do....b3.	66¾	1000	Col., C. & I. Cen.	43¼
[illegible]	Lake Shore	95	100	do.	43
[illegible]	do....s3.	95½	500	do....b30.	42¾
[illegible]	do.	95¾	500	do....s3.	42¾
[illegible]	Ohio & Miss....b3.	48½	400	do.	43
[illegible]	do....c.	48½	300	do.	43½
[illegible]	do.	48½	200	Pacific R. of Mo.	58¾
[illegible]	do.	48½	100	do.	58¾
[illegible]	do....s3.	48½	200	do.	58¾
200	At. & Pacific Pf.	36¼	200	do.	59
[illegible]	do.	36¼			

MONDAY, Feb. 10—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Feb. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans....$7,059,400
Increase in Specie.... 423,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders.... 694,400
Increase in Deposits.... 3,170,700
Decrease in Circulation.... 19,600

	Feb. 10, '72.	Feb. 1, '73.	Feb. 8, '73.
National Capital	$71,785,000	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Local Capital	15,370,500	16,919,200	16,919,200
Total	$87,155,500	$88,204,200	$88,204,200
Loans	285,422,200	286,879,600	293,930,000
Gold and Gold Notes	21,272,300	18,612,200	19,035,400
Other Legal Tenders	46,616,100	45,802,100	45,107,700
Deposits	221,619,500	217,168,500	220,299,200
Circulation	28,161,700	27,501,000	27,520,600
In Sub-Treasury	77,244,600	82,307,100	81,005,500

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank movement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	Feb. 1, '73.	Feb. 8, '73.	Feb. 10, '72.
Deposits	$217,168,500	$220,299,200	$221,619,500
Circulation	27,501,000	27,520,600	28,168,700
Total	$244,669,500	$247,819,800	$249,181,200
Required 25 ℘ ct.	$61,167,375	$61,954,950	$62,295,300
Actual basis	64,414,300	64,143,100	67,888,400
Excess	$3,246,925	$2,188,150	$5,593,100
Rate of money	7 ℘ cent.	7 ℘ cent.	7 ℘ cent.

From some unexplained cause, the large increase of Loans on the present Bank return has neither been felt on the Money Market nor rendered consistent with the change in the general line of Deposits. At the same time, there is comparative steadiness in the Gold and Greenback averages. The Gold movements of the Treasury during the week nearly balanced each other. The payments in were $2,926,000 for Customs; the payments out, $1,460,000, and the sales, $1,500,000. The surplus of Gold and Greenbacks, in Bank, over the required 25 ℘ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, is now reduced to $2,188,000. The market for Money was close through the week, and the Brokers frequently paid a bonus over 7 ℘ cent. for carrying over Stocks. Merchant paper felt the stringency less sensibly. The trade in Domestic Commission Goods, and also in Foreign Goods, was better than the previous week, and the Customs Duties materially improved.

The Gold market was strengthened near the close of the week, by the less favorable results of the Syndicate for the New Loan than were expected, and the Exchanges on London, on the other hand, were kept steady by the operation among the Stock Brokers of borrowing 60 days' Bills on London, in place of borrowing Currency on time and at a heavier cost.

Beyond the fact that some liberal subscriptions have been secured abroad and at home by the Syndicate, outside of any subscriptions of their own, no information is yet given to the public as to amounts or future plans. But as the great houses engaged in the negotiation are afforded ten months' time in which to place the whole Loan, according to their contract with the Treasury, we take for granted they will not be discouraged because they failed to place it all in four days. The prospect is that they will be favored by cheap and abundant Money in England and on the Continent in their subsequent and more deliberate plans for selling the Stock later in the season.

The Secretary of the Treasury had determined, on request, a few days since, to call in $100,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862 for redemption May 7. But on subsequent representations from the Syndicate, he was led to withhold the official notice. It is now intimated that such a call will be issued on the 1st of March, under absolute guaranty of the Syndicate of $100,000,000 in hand Cash by the 1st of June for the New Stock, independent of all subscriptions settled by mere exchange of other 5-20 Bonds than the designated class and numbers. It is not probable that the Secretary would otherwise, in the present condition of his Gold balances, risk extraordinary payments out of the Treasury when the three months roll round.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $5,929,842, against $7,560,475 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,611,700, against $5,308,178 same week in 1871. The Export of Gold and Silver, $1,642,370, against $80,012 same week in 1871. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,286,954.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to Jan. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$36,024,381	Jan. 4	$6,286,904
August	42,892,129	Jan. 11	5,348,106
September	24,290,380	Jan. 18	11,282,162
October	20,894,752	Jan. 25	10,106,306
November	23,650,040	Feb. 1	5,513,696
December	26,925,208	Feb. 8	5,929,842
Total since July 1, 1872			$243,056,880
Same time previous year			228,412,090
Increase since July 1			$14,643,790

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July	$20,669,088	Jan. 1	$4,107,280
August	19,494,169	Jan. 8	3,513,906
September	19,634,798	Jan. 15	4,454,423
October	22,124,748	Jan. 22	4,586,833
November	23,[illegible]	Jan. 29	4,856,819
December	21,441,220	Feb. 5	5,611,700
Total since July 1			$164,531,585
Same time previous year			143,987,580
Increase since July 1			$20,544,005
Gold, Feb. 8, 1873			113⅝ ℘ cent.
Gold, Feb. 10, 1872			110⅝ ℘ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July	$17,248,688	Jan. 4	$631,919
August	2,558,148	Jan. 11	2,695,233
September	1,439,535	Jan. 18	128,155
October	4,729,143	Jan. 25	2,935,846
November	4,863,925	Feb. 1	591,519
December	3,983,576	Feb. 8	1,642,370
Total since July 1, 1872			$43,889,217
Same time last year			23,930,812
Increase since July 1			$19,958,405

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
July	$7,683,317	July	$16,951,456
August	10,960,758	August	3,073,068
September	12,891,886	September	3,726,222
October	11,314,166	October	5,518,269
November	7,747,601	November	6,357,456
December	6,951,775	December	2,480,315
January	11,037,490	January	16,019,011
Feb. 1	234,000	Feb. 1	190,727
Feb. 8	3,286,954	Feb. 8	1,400,936
Total, 1872-3	$82,107,743	Total, 1872-3	$56,137,884
Total, 1871-2	95,891,657	Total, 1871-2	57,927,373

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Feb. 10, '72.
American Gold	113⅜@114⅛@113⅝	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅝@116⅜	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	116⅜@116⅜	111⅜
U. S. New 5 ℘ cents	113⅝@113⅝	108⅞
Central Pacific 6 ℘ cents	102⅞@104⅛	102½
Union Pacific 6 ℘ cents	87¾@88⅛	91½
New-York Central	104⅞@106⅛@105⅜	97⅜
Rock Island	113¾@113⅝	110⅝
North-west Common	82⅛@83⅞	74⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜@48⅞	44½
St. Paul Common	53⅛@53¾	55⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@75⅛ xd	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@73⅞	76⅜
Union Pacific	36⅜@35⅜	36⅞
Erie	67⅛@68⅛@66⅞	30¾
Western Telegraph	87⅛@94⅜@91	70⅞
Pacific Mail	72⅞@76⅛@75⅞	58
Lake Shore	94⅛@96⅛@95⅞	89⅞

The Stock Exchange, working, as it were, by contraries, was no reflex of dear Money, and for most of the week the speculation was *Bullish*. After Bank return on Saturday, the closing figures for the Railroads and the Miscellaneous favorites, like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, was somewhat weakened, while the Public Funds and the Central Pacific and other Railroad Mortgages dealt in abroad were firmer. It is thought the German-American houses, as a rule, were not pleased with the last Syndicate combination, and have neither helped the subscriptions here nor favored the four days' experiment abroad. The importance attached to this circumstance is that the 5-20 Bonds of 1862 to be called in are nearly all in Germany, and the holders may be persuaded, by these influential houses, to take other American Stocks, paying 6 or 7 ℘ cent. Gold Interest, in place of the New 5 ℘ cents. offered in exchange.

In regard to the movements in Western Telegraph, it transpired on Saturday Afternoon that President Orton is master of the situation, as it now looks. The *Bull* party speculating for control had, apparently, but a single representative in the Executive Committee—Mr. James H. Banker, a leading friend of the Vanderbilt interest. The Committee approved the recent sale of 15,000 shares of the Stock belonging to the Company, to pay for the West India Cable, and declined to repeal or qualify the plenary authority of the President over the remaining 90,000 shares belonging to the Company. Mr. Banker in both instances, according to current rumor, was in a minority of one. It seems reasonably certain that most of the Executive Committee have availed of the recent large advance to sell out their own individual stock; some of them may have *gone short*, and under their action of Saturday, it now becomes an interesting question whether the *Bull* combination, working for the mastery, are ready for 90,000 shares more, or mean to rest satisfied with what they can hereafter make a controlling interest, until the June election.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

☞ THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL PACIFIC, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably soon pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their price to-day is 104⅛@104⅜.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 93¼ to 93½.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than United States 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly interest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ AARON G. CRANE,
No. 26 Pine-street, New-York.

Elizabeth City, N. J., and Union County, N. J., 7 per cent. bonds, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, a specialty for ten years past; a small amount for sale, paying 8 per cent. on investment.

$15,000 ELIZABETH, N. J., WATER COMPANY first and only mortgage bonds for sale at 95 and interest. Interest payable May and November at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Oil-cake, pkgs	100
Beeswax	3	Pork, pkgs	414
Cotton, bales	2,973	Beef, pkgs	592
Copper, bbls	25	Cut-meats, pkgs	7,558
Dried Fruit, pkgs	11	Grease, pkgs	197
Eggs, bbls	284	Lard, pkgs	3,700
Flour, bbls	7,931	Lard, kegs	350
Wheat, bushels	6,920	Stearine, pkgs	75
Oats, bushels	5,425	Butter, pkgs	3,477
Malt, bushels	2,100	Cheese, pkgs	1,311
Grass-seed, bags	1,119	Tallow, pkgs	73
Beans, bbls	293	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,783
Peas, bushels	270	Pea-nuts, bags	180
Corn-meal, bbls	530	Rice, pkgs	31
Hops, bales	78	Starch, boxes	1,900
Hides, No.	4,644	Tobacco, hhds	266
Hides, bales	1,268	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	137
Leather, sides	7,958	Whisky, bbls	852
Spirits Turp., bbls	824	Wool, bales	456
Tar, bbls	160	Skins, bales	280
Rosin, bbls	2,313	Oil, bbls	360

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been some increase in the order business, but not enough to equal the expectations of holders, and the wholesale movements are unsatisfactory as yet, due, in good part to the very unfavorable weather. The local jobbing and retail trade is also quite limited for the season, yet desirable styles of work are quoted strong in price, and not urged on the market. In Rubber goods the dealings are fair in amount, but diminishing in the wholesale way. Stocks are comparatively moderate, and dealers are closing up the season quite cheerfully.

CANDLES—Have been quoted steady, on a limited trade. Adamantine, 16 ounces, selling in lots at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.@31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been in good request, generally, and quoted firm at the recent advance. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $18; Pennsylvania Gas, $10 50; Anthracite, $5 25@$6 50, ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active, and quoted very firm: sales here, 4,500 bags, by Asteria, and 3,400 bags by the Ericsson, (both resales;) and at Baltimore, 4,500 bags, by the Victoria; 4,000 bags, by the Winifred, and 1,000 bags, by the Lapwing, on private terms. Java has been purchased to the extent of 8,000 mats on private terms; market quoted strong. Other kinds quiet, but stiffly held.

COTTON—Has been very sparingly dealt in for early delivery, and quotations have been more or less nominal; sales, 183 bales to shippers, and 24 bales to speculators. There has been less activity in future delivery contracts, prices of which have been quoted off ⅛c.@3-16c. ℘ lb. Sales have been made of 12,900 bales, (of which 3,700 bales last evening, and 9,200 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20 3-16c.@20¼c.; March, 20⅜c.@20 7-16c.; April, 20 11-16c.@20¾c.; May, 21 1-16c.; June, 21⅜c.@21 7-16c.; July, 21¾c.@21 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,973 bales, including 156 bales from Washington, 922 bales from Galveston, 1,086 bales from Savannah, 51 bales from Brazos, 758 bales per rail. The week's exports hence have been 4,421 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅜
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	19 9-16	19 13-16	20 1-16	20 3-16
Low Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝	22
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very slow business has been reported in State and Western Flour, wholly in a jobbing way, with prices quoted off 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. in most instances, though on really desirable family extras holders seem reluctant to make concessions of moment. Sales have been reported of 5,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$6 85; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 30@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 80, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 85@$8 35, ℘ bbl., and trade and family Extras within the former range, buyers having an existing advantage.... Southern Flour in light request, but unchanged as to price; sales, 330 bbls.... Of Rye Flour, 210 bbls. sold at unaltered figures.... Of Corn-meal, sales were made of 300 bbls. Western Yellow, on dock, at $3 35@$3 40, and 100 bbls. Jersey at $3 40, ℘ bbl.; market as before.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted nominally as before, holders yet claiming previous prices for desirable lots, while buyers bid reservedly, and full 2c.@3c. under asking rates. Only a few car lots were reported sold at $1 69: for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 55 for inferior Spring, and $2 10 for White Genesee. For full loads of prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring there were some bids at $1 68, in store, with $1 70@$1 71 asked.... Corn has been in more demand at rather steadier prices, especially for sound old mixed Western, in store and afloat. The inquiry has been in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 112,000 bushels at 63½c.@64c. for fair to good old mixed Western, in store; 65c.@66½c. for good to prime do., afloat; 65c.@66½c. for new mixed Western, and 66c.@68½c. for Yellow do.... Rye and Malt unchanged; no business of importance.... Of State Barley, 2,250 bushels very poor to good two-rowed, sold at 75c.@90c.; market dull and irregular.... Oats have been less sought after, on the basis of about previous quotations, with sales reported of 29,000 bushels at 53c.@54½c. for new mixed Western; 52c.@53½c., chiefly at 53½c. for new Black do.; 54c.@55c., chiefly at 54½c.@55c. for White do., and 53½c.@54c. for old mixed Western, in store.... The exports hence during the week, included 12,183 bbls. Flour, 24,031 bushels Wheat, and 434,670 bushels Corn.

HIDES—Have been generally in fair demand, with Dry stock quoted firm, Wet-salted Domestic a shade easier, and Upper Leather stock somewhat stronger in price. The week's receipts have been 126,961 Hides; sales, 70,000 Hides and 165 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 4,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., at 28c.; 2,875 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 9@12 lbs., at 30c., gold, selected; 1,250 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., on private terms; 1,075 Dry Montevideo Seconds, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., at 24½c., gold, as they run; 1,200 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Dry Rio Grande Cow, 20 lbs., at 27½c.; 1,600 Dry Rio Grande Kips, (part to arrive,) 12@14 lbs., at 29c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Central American, 18@22 lbs., at 24c.@24½c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry California, (to arrive,) 22 lbs.; 2,150 Dry Campeachy and Tobasco, 18 lbs.; 2,400 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs.; 300 Dry West India, 16 lbs., on private terms; 300 Dry Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., at 24c.; 1,600 Dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., at 25c.; 4,850 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at 24c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 24 lbs., at 25c.; 5,500 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., at 23½c.@24c.; 2,300 Dry Texas Kips, 9@11 lbs., at 24c.; 200 Dry Southern, 17 lbs., at 23c., currency, as they run; 800 Wet-salted West India, 40 lbs.; 3,000 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 55@60 lbs.; 350 Wet-salted Southern, 40 lbs.; 300 Wet-salted Country, 50 lbs., on private terms; 2,650 Wet-salted City Ox, 75 lbs., at 12c., currency; 60 bales Calcutta Dead Green Cow, 9@10 lbs.; 105 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 18@20 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 102,400 Hides and 690 bales; same time last year 63,200 Hides and 99 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Rather more inquiry has been noted for supplies, but the dealings have been as yet limited, and prices nominally as before quoted.

LEATHER—Light receipts and sales of Hemlock have been reported on a firm basis as to prices of prime stock, but with the advantage on less desirable goods in favor of buyers. Oak tannages inactive, but held with confidence.

MOLASSES—Sales 185 bbls. New-Orleans, in lots, at 70c.@75c. Market unchanged.

NAILS—Have been quite moderately dealt in within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet on the basis of $3 60@$3 65 for Strained; sales, 600 bbls. Nothing new in Tar.... Of Spirits Turpentine, 200 bbls. sold at 68c.@69c., closing at 68½c.@69c.; and 100 bbls. shipping at 69c. ℘ gallon. Market firm.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light request, with Western quoted at $39 50@$40, currency; City at $39 50, gold, ℘ ton. The week's exports have been 16,530 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Dull throughout, on the basis of 9c. for Crude, in bulk; 20c. for Refined, here, and 19c. for do. at Philadelphia.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery on the basis of $14 37½ for new Western Mess; and $11 37½ for extra prime; sales, 40 bbls. Mess, and 200 bbls. extra Prime at the quoted figures. For forward delivery, sales were made of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, March option, at $14 50 ℘ bbl., showing more firmness.... Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, with City quoted off to 6c.@6⅛c.; and Western at 5½c.@6c. ℘ lb.... Cut-meats have been quiet, since our last; prices essentially unchanged; sales, 66,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 7c.@7¼c.; 35 boxes Bellies at 8c.@8½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders, 12 lbs., at 7½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, 16 lbs., at 10½c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 6¼c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 5c.; and 100 boxes Long Cut Hams at 11⅛c. for light averages.... Bacon has been much more freely dealt in at about steady prices: sales, 250 boxes Long Clear at 6 15-16c.; 500 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Long Clear, February and first half of March, at 6⅞c.; 1,750 boxes Short Clear, March, at 7¼c., and 3,500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7c.@7 5-16c.... Lard has been slow of sale for early delivery, yet quoted about as before; sales, 170 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 100 tcs. strictly prime Western Kettle at 8½c.; 195 tcs. City Steam, in lots, at 8c.; 35 tcs. do. Kettle at 8¾c.; 236 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7⅞c.@8c.... For forward delivery the demand has been less active, and prices have shown less buoyancy; sales, 500 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8⅛c.; 1,750 tcs. do., March, at 8⅜c.; 1,750 tcs. do. April, at 8 9-16c.; 230 tcs. do., same option, at equal to 8 17-32c.; and 750 tcs. do., to arrive in May, at 8⅝c.... Beef has attracted rather more attention within the previous range, with sales, 50 bbls. and 450 tcs.; also, 580 bbls. Beef Hams at $30@$33.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs quoted about as before; trade tame. The week's exports hence for European ports include 2,491 bbls. Pork, 2,316 pks. Beef, 24,615 boxes Bacon, 10,444 pks. Lard, and 14,468 boxes Cheese.

SKINS—Deer have been in moderate demand within the previous range. Sales—15,000 lbs. Sisal, Campeachy, &c., 7,000 lbs. Honduras, and 5,000 lbs. Texas and Southern, at about our quotations. Receipts—50 bales Honduras, 5 bales Buenos Ayres, 11 bales Campeachy and Tobasco, 10 bales Brazos, and 20 bales Southern. Goat quoted about steady, though less sought after. Sales—124 bales Cape, 50 bales Curacoa, and 2 bales Laguayra. Receipts—442 bales from Curacoa, 67 bales from Buenos Ayres, 1 bale from Belize, 84 bales from Tampico, 185 bales from Brazos, 144 bales Mexican via New-Orleans, and 7 bales Southern, &c.

SUGARS—Raw have been less active, but without change as to values; since the dealings reported in our last, sales have been made of 219 hhds. and 1,170 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9⅛c.; 1,014 baskets Java, on private terms; and 82 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8⅛c. ℘ lb. Refined quiet, at former rates.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but steady; small lots sold at 8⅛c.@8 15-16c. for common to prime. Of Stearine, 60 hhds., March delivery, sold at 8 7-16c.; and 5,000 lbs. inferior do., prompt, at 7½c. And of Grease, 10,000 lbs. sold at 6⅛c. ℘ lb. The exports of Tallow, during the week, were 1,998 pks.

WOOL—There has been a very slack and unsatisfactory business reported since our last; the purchases for manufacturing account have been on an extremely limited scale, and the trade operations unimportant. The arrivals have been rather more liberal, and the available supplies have been somewhat enlarged. Holders have been more accommodating in their views, though reluctant to concede as much as buyers claim. The dealings in domestic fleece have been confined to small lots, mostly within the range of 60c.@67½c.; and in Domestic pulled at from 55c.@65c. California, Oregon, and Texas stock has been inactive within the recently revised range. Foreign Wool quite dull, with the inquiries for supplies reported as running mainly on Cape and Montevideo.... From Boston, the advices are of a light movement, and a weak and unsettled market, with sales for the week reported of 940,000 lbs. Domestic and 280,000 lbs. Foreign. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "One reason for the smallness of the sales recently has probably been the fact that it was known that Messrs. Morse, Denny & Co. were to sell a large lot of Wool by auction, and buyers preferred to await the result of that sale. It took place yesterday, the amount offered being 2,169 bales, say about 200,000 lbs. The wool had passed through the fire, was recovered from the ruins, and had been carefully sorted and scoured. About 1,700 bags were Australian, and the balance fine, medium, tubwashed, and coarse Fleece. The attendance was very large, and the competition active. The prices obtained were fully up to the expectations of dealers. We hear of a lot of 100,000 lbs. of Fleece Wool bought in October at 65c., now offered at 64c. without finding a purchaser. Manufacturers talk about closing their mills, but very few sets of machinery are stopped as yet.".... The Philadelphia report is of extreme dullness and a heavy market. Combing Wool a little more sought after.

WHISKY—Has been in rather better demand and quoted stronger in price; sales, 200 bbls., in lots, at 93½c.@94c., closing at 94c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a restricted business reported on both berth and charter. Berth rates have been somewhat irregular, though room has been in comparatively light supply. Vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades have been scarce and held at extreme figures, checking negotiations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 200 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ℘ bushel; 17,000 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 7,000 Staves and 100 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a British bark, 430 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 95s.... For London, by steam, the quoted rate for Corn was 9d. ℘ bushel, at which equal to 3 boat-loads have been taken.... For Warrenpoint, a British bark, 590 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 65s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 720 tcs. Lard, and 1,200 boxes Bacon, (part through freight,) at equal to 50s.; 300 bags Clover-seed at 40s. ℘ ton, and 500 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 9d. ℘ 280 lbs.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 399 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, reported at 8s. 6d.; a British bark about 270 tons, (to arrive,) with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, 7s. ℘ bbl. to the United Kingdom.... For Antwerp, by sail, 500 boxes Bacon at 45s. ℘ ton.... For Bremen, by steam, 2,700 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Pork, 350 bags Clover-seed, 500 pks. Tobacco, and 1,700 pks. Merchandise at full market rates, and, by sail, 50 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton.... For Rotterdam, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon, at 45s. ℘ ton.... For Stettin, by sail, 1,750 tcs. Lard and 40 hhds. Tallow, at 45s.@47s. 6d., and 200 bbls. Resin, on private terms; also, a British bark, 674 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Cronstadt, a Russian bark, 585 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 7s. ℘ bbl.... For Marseilles, an American brig, 451 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl.... For the Mediterranean, an American bark, 303 tons, with about 8,500 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, and (rumored) another, 549 tons, hence, with about 16,000 cases do., on the basis of 37½c.... For Barbados, a schooner, 3,000 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at $2,000.... For Cardenas, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $14; another, with Shooks, from St. John, at 36c.; a bark, 325 tons, with do., from do., at 35c., privilege of orders.... For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $14.... For the north side of Cuba, an American brig, 284 tons, and an American schooner, 344 tons, out and home, on the basis of $6 50; a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John, at 34c., and a schooner, 500 hhds. capacity, from Philadelphia, out and home, at 52c.... For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, two others from Union Island, and another from Elizabeth City, at $10 50; another from St. Mary, another from Darien, and another from Brunswick, at $10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Imports for the week ending to-day—Flour, 43,600 bbls.; Wheat, 48,542 bushels; Corn, 250,193 bushels; Oats, 217,599 bushels; Barley, 10,719 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports for the week ending to-day—Wheat, 91,834 bushels; Corn, 262,100 bushels; Oats, 221,900 bushels; Barley, 18,983 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat quiet; small sales of Iowa Spring at $1 59; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 58. Corn steady; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 at 53c.; 3,500 bushels Western, on the track, at 52c. Oats scarce; held at 43c.@45c.; quoted, No. 2 Western, 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley firm; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at 98c.; Western, 95c.; two-rowed State, 78c.@80.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 85c. The remainder of the market is unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; sales of No. 3 Chicago Spring at $1 35@$1 38; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter, $1 97@$2. Corn dull and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 31½c.@32c. Oats dull and easier at 31c. for No. 2 in warehouse. Barley unchanged; offerings light. Rye unchanged at 72c.@75c. for No. 2. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89c. Pork unchanged at $13 for Mess. Bulk Meats nominal. Bacon dull; favors buyers; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c., for jobbing lots; order lots ¼c. higher. Lard nominally unchanged for round lots; Prime Steam salable at 7½c.@7⅝c. Cattle inactive; closed dull and weak; sales of fair to choice Natives at $4 50@$6; Texan bred, $4 30. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 bushels Rye, and 2,600 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 22, cash, $1 25¾ seller March; No. 3, $1 09@$1 09½; Rejected, 96½c.@97c. Corn active and higher; No. 1 Mixed, 31½c.@31⅝c., cash, 31⅝c. seller March; Rejected, 27½c.@28c. Rye steady at 65½c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 Fall at 71⅛c.@72c.; No. 3, 56c.@60c. Pork steady at $12 10@$12 15, cash; $12 65@$12 70 seller April. Lard dull and declining at $7 27½. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Green Meats unchanged. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at $4 80 for Heavy, $4 60 for Light. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 18,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats; no Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet and steady at $8@$8 35. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 72@$1 73. Corn steady at 41c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 86c.@88c. Oats steady. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; Steam, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Kettle, 7¾c.@8c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 4⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7 5-16c. Green Meats nominal. Dressed Hogs quiet and steady; extreme range $4 30@$4 75; principal sales at $4 50@$4 70; receipts 1,800. Whisky in fair demand at 89c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 88; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 76; March, $1 77@$1 78½; April, $1 82½@$1 83; May, $1 85@$1 86½; No. 1 Red, $1 72½; No. 2, $1 72. Corn steady; High Mixed, 38⅛c.; May, 43⅛c.; New Mixed Western, 38¼c.; Yellow, 39c.; no grade, 35c. Hogs, $5 05@$5 25. Clover-seed, $5 40. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,400 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn steady; sales of car lots at 60c. Barley firm and unchanged; Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23 ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Flour in good demand and unchanged. Grain active and unchanged. Provisions in good demand and unchanged. Mess Pork, $13. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c. Hams—Plain, 12c.@12½c.; Sugar-cured, 12c.@12½c., packed. Lard, 8c.@9⅜c. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 4⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅛c.; Hams, 9½c.@10c., loose; ⅜c. higher packed; ¼c. higher for order lots. Whisky in good demand and firm at 89c.@90c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 31; No. 2, $1 24½. Oats firm and in fair demand at 27c. for No. 2. Corn firm and scarce at 37½c. for No. 1 Mixed. Rye nominal at 65c. for No. 1. Barley unsettled and dull at 75c. for No. 2. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; market very dull, and shipping grades nominal; stockers sold at $3@$4; common to good butchers' stock, $2 50@$4. Shipments—1,356 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market fairly active and firm; the range was $4@$4 25 for fair to good, with a few extra at $4 30. Shipments, 9,458 head.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 71@$1 72; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 67@$1 68. Corn quiet and steady; Shelled, 45c.@46c.; Ears, on the track, 44c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1 State, 39c. Petroleum—Refined dull and weak; car lots, 17c.; small lots, 18c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Wheat, nothing doing. Rye dull and nominal and unchanged. Corn steady with moderate demand for Western Mixed at 67½c., and New Round Yellow at 70c. Barley, nothing doing. Oats, nothing doing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 9,947 bales; gross receipts, 10,057 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,752 bales; to the Continent, 1,117 bales; coastwise, 3,086 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 1,700 bales; stock, 206,137 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; Low Middling, 19c.; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 2,049 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,835 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 42,945 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 8.—Cotton quiet; Ordinary, 16c.@16⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 2,904 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,300 bales; coastwise, 101 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 78,289 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19⅝c.; net receipts, 2,1.6 bales; sales, 638 bales; stock, 69,905 bales.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; 504, Haw, Jr., vs. Raybold; 1148, Mallory et al. vs. McMahon et al.; 1146, Hall vs. Snyder et al.; 1005, Schuyler, Executor, et al., vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1108, Shrady vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 2096, Whiting, Jr., Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyr; 662, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 663, Osgood et al. vs. Lacy; 798, Williston vs. Kennedy et al.; 806, Barber vs. Wall; 832, Bradley vs. Hipp, Jr., et al.; 886, Schonberg vs. Cheney; 949, Jacobs vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Co.; 1010, Balch vs. Fleming; 1063, Gilmore vs. Rogers; 1062, The Turn Verein in the City of New-York vs. Weber et al.; 1086, Nussbaum et al. vs. Oppenheimer; 1098, Caldwell et al. vs. Farrar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—28, The People, &c., State of New-York vs. Central Railroad Company; 41, Lewis vs. Neuburger et al.; 44, Oothout vs. Payton et al.; 64, The People, &c., Guidet, vs. Board of Apportionment and Audit; 69, The People, &c., Brown, vs. Green, Controller; 70, The People, &c., Brower, vs. Earle, Auditor; 71, The People, &c., Johnson, vs. Green, Controller; 72, Lockwood vs. Green, Controller; 73, The People, &c., Walters, vs. Earle, Auditor; 74, The People, &c., Walters, vs. Greene, Controller; 77, Doyle vs. Green, Controller; 78, Feeley vs. Green, Controller; 87, The People vs. Duffy and Board of Apportionment; 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97; 118, Johnson vs. Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company; 129, Hobart et al. vs. Wilson, impleaded; 159, Purdy vs. Metzgar; 160, Gaynor vs. Kitchen; 173, Hewett vs. James; 188, Vanderlip vs. Keyser et al.; 202, In the matter, &c., of Folsom; 206, Field vs. Pollack; 209, Keaton et al. vs. Murray; 261, Maritine vs. Loewenstein; 264, Tagenhorst et al. vs. Meyer; 275, Griswold vs. Tinker; 291, Bible vs. Hinckling et al.; 292, 298, 298.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers—5, Stevenson vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 6, The Mayor, &c., City of New-York vs. Tweed; 25, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 33, Gearty vs. The Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 37, Gibson, Survivor, &c., vs. Vanderzee. Issues of Law and Fact—103, Wormser vs. Garvey; 140, King vs. Baker; 254, Cram vs. Tweed et al.; 255, Same vs. Same; 256, Same vs. Same; 174, Zechwetzke vs. Curr et al.; 175, Bolter vs. Waring; 176, Dater, Survivor, Executor, &c., vs. Tallman et al.; 178, Gilbert vs. Coburn; 179, Whitlock vs. Casanova et al.; 180, Stephens et al., Executors, &c., vs. Stephens et al.; 181, Barry vs. Brune et al.; 182, Barry vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society et al.; 183, Griffiths vs. Taylor; 184, Parsons vs. Burnier et al.; 185, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 186, Noser vs. Smith; 187, De Mier vs. Travis; 188, Wood vs. Crasto et al.; 189, Knight, Receiver, vs. Thorp, impleaded, &c.; 190, Patterson, Executrix, vs. Patterson; 191, Watson et al. vs. Noe et al.; 192, Fisher et al. vs. Scheyering et al.; 193, Hanlon vs. Hanlon, Sr., Executor, &c.; 194, Lee et al. vs. Lawrence et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1497, Townsend vs. Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company; 257, Jordan et al. vs. New-Haven Steamboat Company; 1869, Burnett vs. Shaw; 1875, Black vs. Rosenthal; 479, Baum vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 1753, Reppiler vs. Baxter et al.; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch et al.; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 377, Ryan vs. Thomson; 2235, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 1897, Ely et al. vs. Sylvester; 1931, McClelland vs. Fulton; 1833, The Manchester Land Company vs. McDonald; 1937, Davy vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1939, Libby et al. vs. Rennie.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—876, Larned vs. Mead; 2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Davis et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1572, Dailly vs. Reddy; 1940, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1608, Allen, Administratrix, vs. Ward; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1692, Deen vs. De Witt; 728, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1574, Stuhr vs. Boylan et al.; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 570, McGrath vs. Bell; 2346, Goodrich vs. Sweeny; 1206, Levene vs. Weyman.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—63, Lowery vs. Smith et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—866, Kreyniborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1386, Carroll vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 1156, Quick vs. Tinker; 374, Paris vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2495, (by order,) Seaman vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York; 1721, McCormack vs. Erskine; 763, Masters' Stevedore Association vs. Walsh; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2807, (by order,) Bleecker vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1247, Bank of North America vs. National Bank of the Commonwealth; 1854, (by order,) Schwarts vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1303, Schott, Administratrix, et al. vs. Wright et al.; 1685, Smith vs. Morgan; 512, Bell vs. The Home Insurance Company; 1649, Ludlow et al. vs. Boyce; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 1618, Knapp vs. Meigs et al.; 1092, (peremptory,) O'Rourke vs. Halle; 1644, Worster vs. Hyman; 50, Baldwin vs. Newburn; 1709, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson et al.; 164, Brown vs. Baker et al.; 328, Mayer vs. Heywood; 1352, Colgate vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 290, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1258, Shields vs. Lasky; 1599, Ham vs. Debost; 1677, Caylus vs. Beebe; 1936, Murphy vs. Smyth; 1337, Richards vs. Wellington; 2921, Rathman vs. Rathman; 1212, Barker vs. Sharpe; 155, Cockroft vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1564, Chandler vs. Sutton; 659, Battershall vs. Solomon; 1630, Schanck vs. Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1598, Hadden vs. Shupter.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1706, Snow vs. O'Reilly; 1751, Sackett et al. vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 1797, Sprague et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; 1799, Hadden, Administratrix, vs. Jones; 1741, Sherney, an infant, vs. Solans; 1753, Gardner vs. Sherwood; 1559, Roache vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 1560, Roache vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 977, Philson vs. Van Nest; 1596, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1747, Philp vs. Totten; 1802, Chnisee vs. Eiseman et al.; 1803, Pollock vs. Michaelis; 1804, Ameloug et al. vs. Gillette; 1805, Jackson et al. vs. Delany; 1806, Stern, assignee, vs. The Michigan Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1290, Dollner vs. Higgins; 1224, Toope vs. Thompson; 1382, Birdsall vs. Cantell; 1382, Davison vs. O'Conner; 2042, Garcia vs. Clute; 1324, Kavanagh vs. Forst; 1260, Chapman vs. Decker; 1343, Bailey vs. Wing; 1064, Spraeton vs. Solens; 1330, Kempner vs. Kreamer; 2054, Eagleson vs. McGowan; 1386, Lilienthal vs. Peiffenschiedt; 2078, Heyman vs. Kelley; 1374, Hastings vs. Cooper; 1398, Joseph vs. Farnham.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1415, Smith vs. Hillier; 1269, Salters vs. Hamel; 1425, Barton vs. Hermann; 1425, Van der Roest vs. Ronx; 1659, Kuynitski vs. Kinkel; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 1293, Daly vs. Miller; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 1373, Harris vs. The Norwich New-York Transportation Company; 1171, Fleiss vs. Brynant; 1275, Pollion vs. Bernheimer; 1427, Gerner vs. O'Hara; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1453, Noll vs. Main; 1455, Verges vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—383, Nordlinger vs. Grimm; 988, Leidesdorf vs. Lawson; 1660, Regna vs. The Metropolitan Produce Company; 1337, Richardson vs. Davis; 1378, Beck vs. Chamberlain; 1479, Same vs. Same; 1670, Ribet vs. Michels; 1672, Stater vs. McMahon; 1673, Jackson vs. Clayton; 1674, Werder vs. Struck; 1675, Clarke vs. Day; 1676, Connolly vs. Huston; 1677, Mittnacht vs. Cohen; 1706, Beckenham vs. Birdsall; 1705, Strippel vs. Weiner.

MARINE COURT.—Held by Spaulding and Gross, JJ.—Non-enumerated motions and appeals from orders.—Lowenthal vs. Noelf; Hart vs. Conner; Hoiske vs. Haw et al.; Same vs. Same; Geraghty vs. Hestin; Weis et al. vs. Kross.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Michael Brown, burglary; John McCabe, rape; Michael McCarthy, Thomas Burke, felonious assault and battery; Patrick McGinty, William Barrett, John R. Burton, John Barnett, Patrick McMahon, grand larceny; Frederick Bromer, Frederick Bier, petit larceny; John McGinley, larceny from the person; Harris Cohen, Joseph Bernstein, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Jeremiah Coffey, burglary; John Keppler, Thomas Coines, John Connors, William Carroll, Bernard Conroy, Patrick Bulger, Henry Meyer, Daniel Lucy, James McDonald, felonious assault and battery; Henry Canning, Henry Connor, Solomon A. Chapin, Edward Bogan, Simon J. Thomas, grand larceny; Albin Morin, embezzlement; Charles Cohen, John Kepple, receiving stolen goods; Thomas Carroll, concealed weapons; Wm. Hall, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—Held by Neilson, J.—Nos. 42, 43, 137, 140, 144, 151, 154, 156, 157, 159, 109, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 172 to 183 inclusive.

The Transported Communists in New-Caledonia.

The following letter has been written from the French transport ship Danaé, now off New-Caledonia, by a Communist prisoner. It contains some details of interest on the voyage of the convicts from Brest, and the attempted escape of Assi:

You will imagine with difficulty what sufferings the transported have endured during five months of sojourn in floating hulks, in these iron cages, and in a promiscuity conducive to atrocious pain—such pain as one would not inflict on one's most cruel enemy. The officers and the crew were as considerate to us as the directions of the Ministry permitted; the condemned have even found warm and unexpected sympathy among the staff. Nevertheless we have all arrived here, at Ducos Island, where we remain, in a deplorable state of weakness and emaciation... One of the most moving events of the voyage was Assi's attempt to escape. On the 27th of July the ship was getting ready to sail for the Cape. Assi borrowed a glass, examined the coast and the position of the English vessels that were anchored there. At 9 we were about to weigh anchor. Assi returned the glass to its owner, and made a sign of adieu to his comrades. He then quitted the cage where we were kept, and went out, his legs naked, as if looking for the doctor. A moment after, he turned suddenly on the *surveillant*, who accompanied him, threw over his head his goat's skin, dived into the sea, and, under a hail-storm of bullets, struck out vigorously toward one of the English ships. Unfortunately a boat was still down, and he was caught some 500 yards from our vessel, close to an English boat. He was brought back without wounds. He was put in a black hole, from whence he was only released at Noumé; his health was proof against this harsh treatment. He now once more amuses his companions by gaiety and good humor. From the Cape our voyage was exceedingly long; we did not follow the usual track, as the commander of the Danaé was in no haste to arrive. We traveled a surplus of 1,200 leagues. On the 1st of September we were under the meridian of Australia; on the 9th we saw land, and on the 10th we traversed the Straits of Bass. We had still 400 leagues to sail, but as the rate of sailing did not exceed three knots an hour, we were twenty days over this distance. On the 30th of September, we caught sight of Nouméa, and at last, on the 1st of October, after a five months' voyage, sixty convicts, embarked on the 1st of May, quitted the Danaé in boats. A few hours after they were landed at Ducos Island, their "life residence," to use an expression in fashion here. The Isle of Ducos is vastly different from the account certain French papers have given of it. According to these accounts the island is fertile and productive. This is entirely erroneous. The island is all but sterile. In a deep glen, in proximity to the Bay of Mby, we were told to construct our cabins. Each cabin is to contain six convicts. The furniture is not rich; it consists of a hammock and a very narrow mattress, without pillow. The accounts to which I alluded above say that the temperature is healthy and varies little. This, too, is erroneous. On Thursday last the thermometer marked 33° of heat in the shade; on Friday rain poured down in torrents from morning to night, and on Saturday (yesterday) we huddled gladly round a fire. To-day (Sunday) a violent wind blows, and dries the damp cabins. We have sought in vain for tropical fruits in the island. In the interior of the island the soil is rocky, and there are scarcely any trees. Our food is composed of a small piece of meat in the morning, and of hard beans in the evening. Many of the condemned do not know how to employ the small quantity of strength which remains to them. They must, however, resign themselves to work, for the administration have intimated that no wine will be given to those who do not work. The water is so poisonous that this would be as bad as death. The "transportés" have heard of the favors granted to Rochefort, and are glad that he has not been put to the test of transportation. We could not have understood why Rochefort shared our exile, for neither in spirit nor in intention was he with the Commune. His transportation to New-Caledonia would have been monstrous.

The Annoying Perplexities of a Good-Natured Man.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 7.

A well-known philanthropist of Jamaica Plain, coming into the city recently, encountered a poor man who was endeavoring to dispose of a half bushel of clams. He was never before known to say no to a fellow-being in distress, but on being importuned by the fish dealer, he declined to purchase, and escaped. Some two hours after, on going to the depot to return home, he encountered the man with the clams again. "Now, Sir, buy my clams! I've waited for ye two hours!" "Clams! What do I want of clams? besides, I've nothing to carry them in." "Here's a newspaper, Sir, just the thing!" Our hero hesitated for a moment and his better nature prevailed. The paper was spread out and the clams poured upon it just as the cars were leaving. He quickly gathered up the package, paid the dealer, and took his seat, to meditate upon the bliss to be enjoyed in supplying all his poor neighbors with material for numberless chowders, when, to his infinite dismay, he found on glancing at his purchase that the paper was rapidly becoming "demoralized." In another moment the package collapsed, and the wet clams were scattered in all directions. The conductor demanded that they should be removed, and our benevolent friend, seeing no alternative, scooped them up diligently and deposited them in his capacious umbrella, which, firmly grasping, he succeeded in bringing safely to his home.

Casualties in the Pennsylvania Coal District.

The statistics of casualties in the coal district comprising the Counties of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Dauphin, Columbia, and the eastern district of Luzerne County, during the past year, according to the Scranton *Republican*, furnish the following list of killed, injured, widows and orphans:

	Killed.	Injured.	Widows.	Orphans.
Schuylkill	71	226	41	139
East. Dist. Luz.	67	187	38	119
Northumberland	8	26	3	14
Columbia	0	10	0	0
Dauphin	7	13	2	11
Total	153	462	84	283

In Schuylkill there was one person killed for every 74,000 tons of coal mined; in the eastern district of Luzerne, one for every 97,917 tons; in Northumberland one for every 200,000 tons; and in Dauphin one for every 76,000 tons.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC STEINBERG and ABRAHAM FRIEDBERG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Isaac Steinberg and Abraham Friedberg, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD J. HAAS and ALEXANDER H. SAMSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Leonard J. Haas and Alexander H. Samson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. MORFORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of William E. Morford, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LEVI HALL and JOHN COAD, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, s. s.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Levi Hall and John Coad, of the County of Hudson, bankrupts aforesaid: that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the debtors, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before States S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, of said Court.
JOHN C. BAILEY, United States Marshal, as Messenger, District of New-Jersey.
W. M. LYON, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

NO. 3,818.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. FESSENDEN and EDGAR J. DAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Fessenden and Edgar J. Day, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of William W. Fessenden, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1873.
f10-law3wM* JAMES B. IRWIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of URIAH KROM, bankrupt—Before Egbert Whittaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Uriah Krom, of the town of Olive, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
SAMUEL FRAINE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS D. SAVIN, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, the 2d day of January, 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Marcus D. Savin, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f3-law3wM* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS L. WHITLOCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis L. Whitlock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873.
N. McGREGOR STEELE, Assignee,
f3-law3wM* No. 176 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. FAATZ, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE District of Columbia, sitting as a District Court of the United States.—Feb. 1, 1873.—In the case of the United States vs. The Rebel Ram Albemarle.—It is this day ordered that Tuesday, 11th day of February instant, A. D. 1873, is hereby set for the final hearing of the question and matters of distribution of the amounts found by the appraisers under the act of Congress of April 1, A. D. 1872. All persons interested must appear on said 11th day of February, 1873, instant, and show cause, if any exists, why the decree final should not be made. This notice will be inserted three times a week in each of the daily papers in the City of Washington, and in one daily paper in each of the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia, to be designated by the Clerk of this Court.
(Signed.) D. C. HUMPHREYS.
True copy:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE JOINT Committee on Introducing Salt Water into the City for Sanitary and Other Purposes will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

All persons interested in the question are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification. By order.
JOS. A. MONHEIMER, Chairman.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—GEO. G. HAVEN & CO.'S CHECK, No. 8,278, dated Feb. 7, order Geo. & Sam'l Brown & Co., on Fourth National Bank, for ten thousand and one 94-100 dollars; not indorsed. Payment stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to GEO. & SAM'L BROWN & CO., No. 26 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INvited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels of State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw.
5 tons Shorts.
10 tons Middlings.

All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

ST. LOUIS
WATER-WORKS,
1873.

TO MACHINISTS.
SEALED PROPOSALS,
INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
HIGH SERVICE PUMPING ENGINES,

Will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, north-west corner of 8th and Pine sts, until 12 o'clock noon, of

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one crank and fly-wheel.

The engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the plans, and described in the contract and specifications. The large steam cylinders to be EIGHTY INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be FIFTY INCHES in diameter.

The engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use, by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.

A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the machine as calculated by the constructing engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.

The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.

N. B.—Bidders for this engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of contract and specifications. The drawings can be examined, and the form of contract and proposal, with specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of 8th and Pine sts., St. Louis, and also at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received from ENGINE-BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a pumping-machine capable of pumping twenty-four (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board does not approve the design of the engine the bid shall not be considered; and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.

All proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him. (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder, after the contract, with approved security, is duly signed.

All such proposals shall also state the time at which said engine will be completed.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem is to the interest of the City of St. Louis to do so.

JOSEPH BROWN,
Mayor and Ex-officio President.
ROBERT M. RENICK,
Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM H. STONE,
} Board of Water Commissioners.

ASHTON P. JOHNSON, Secretary,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING AGENT'S OFFICE, NO 309 WEST 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until Feb. 12, prox. for the supply of fifteen tons of best Cop Waste, Machined Cop, and Standard Machinery Waste, per month, more or less, for current year, to be delivered at Jersey City Shops, or shipped at foot of Duane-st., New-York, as required for use. Samples must accompany bids in all cases.

L. L. LOCKWOOD,
Purchasing Agent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at Fremont Hotel, corner Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1873.

MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH,
H. B. FRENCH,
f3-law6mM* LOUIS FRENCH,
} Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Alexander S. Clark, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of October, 1872.

SAMUEL Y. CLARK,
ALEXANDER S. CLARK,
JOHN M. CLARK,
Administrators of Matthias Clark, deceased.
oc7-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. BURTNETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of H. P. Allen, Esq., No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

HENRY B. BURTNETT,
ABRAHAM G. BURTNETT,
MARY E. BURTNETT,
d16-law6mM* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of George Clark, No. 164 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of October, 1872.

GEORGE CLARK,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
oc21-law6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. BULKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.

Dated New-York the 7th day of September, 1872

s9-law6mM* HENRY W. BULKLEY, Executor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

BOWERY THEATRE.—THE HEATHEN CHINEE and LONG TOM THE MINER—Mr. O. B. Collins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Mark Twain. "Sandwich Islands."

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Prof. Locke Richardson on "Rumor."

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at the same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There are few names that will be remembered with more interest by those who took part in the war for the Union, than that of Gov. GEARY, whose death occurred on Saturday. He represented, in a remarkable degree the heroic spirit of the time which was rich in heroes. He was not only a brave soldier, willing to perform faithfully all a soldier's difficult duties, but he was also thoroughly in love with the soldier's work. The excitements and dangers, the achievements and honors, of active service possessed a genuine attraction for him. Moreover, he found in the trying positions of command to which he was called full employment for ability of an unusually high order. It was his fortune to take part in many of the most memorable and successful engagements of the war—he was at Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, in the "hundred days" preceding the fall of Atlanta, and in SHERMAN'S march to the sea, and the fighting advance through the Carolinas. In all he distinguished himself. His political career, also, was characteristic of the times in which he lived. He was originally a Democrat, and felt for his party an attachment which many restless young men shared. But when he had gained position in the party, and was sent as Governor to Kansas, his native sense of justice revolted against the pro-slavery rule, and he opposed it with great courage and firmness. He was from the outbreak of the war heartily loyal, and was, after the war, in full sympathy with the aims of the Republican Party. He belonged to a class of public men of real worth and great spirit, which is gradually passing away.

The "Jury bill," which, among other reforms, authorizes the Judges to try challenges, was referred some time ago to the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate. There it has been unaccountably stopped—presumably owing to the influence of TWEED'S friends. It ought to be reported on, in some way or other, without further delay. Let us hope that we shall hear something about it this week.

There appears to be good reason for fearing that ROSENZWEIG, who was convicted and sent to Sing Sing for causing the death of ALICE BOWLSBY, will now escape punishment. He was tried under the act of 1869, which fixed the penalty at seven years' imprisonment, but the Legislature subsequently changed the law by extending the punishment to twenty years, instead of seven. Now that a new trial has been granted to ROSENZWEIG on a legal technicality, it is asserted that the accused cannot be tried either under the old or new law. He is not amenable to the old statute, because it no longer exists, and as the act of 1872 was passed after his first trial, its provisions cannot now be enforced against him, consequently he will regain his liberty. If this is true law, justice will be again cheated, and ROSENZWEIG will escape, like LOOKUP EVANS, simply through the looseness of our State laws.

The Democrats and "Liberal Republicans" combined, having apparently captured the Mayor, are taking measures to secure their booty—whatever that may be worth. It is understood that a public meeting is to be held for the purpose of "strengthening the hands" of Mr. HAVEMEYER in his new enterprise of smiting those who gave him the office he now holds. Such model reformers and eminently respectable citizens as Justice SHANDLEY, TOMMY SHIELS, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, "TIM." CAMPBELL, JOHN MORRISSEY, FRANK SPINOLA, Justice COULTER, "CHARLEY" LOEW, and a host of other old and new Tammany politicians, are to rally to the support of the latest addition to their camp. Of course Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN will be there, in company with the few other well-known gentlemen who, for the last decade, have played the "heavy respectable" on the Democratic stage. And while Mr. TILDEN is about it, will be explain to the public how he, in company with WM. M. TWEED, swindled the people and stuffed the ballot-boxes in 1868, so that it was made to appear that SEYMOUR and HOFFMAN carried this State over GRANT and GRISWOLD? No one knows better than SAMUEL J. TILDEN what a farce and a fraud that election was, and Mr. TILDEN knows just as well that it was in his power to have given the people a fair election—an election that would have spared the State the disgrace of HOFFMAN and the Erie bill, and the City the subsequent robberies of TWEED and his gang. Mr. TILDEN was TWEED'S partner in the shameless trickery of 1868, and he only ceased to be TWEED'S partner when TWEED arrived at the State Prison's door.

A scheme has made its appearance at Washington which, we believe, has not the remotest chance of success, but which is so bold and so extensive that it deserves some notice. It is nothing less than a proposition for the nation to assume the debts of the Southern States. The arguments in its favor are being circulated, in printed form, with great freedom. They are in substance that those States cannot pay their debts, and if they do not pay them, the credit of the whole country will suffer. To avoid this we had better pay the debts ourselves. The premises are false and the conclusions fallacious. It may be that a portion of the Southern debt will be repudiated, but there is no evidence that any considerable part will be, while that which is in real danger is known to be badly tainted with fraud, and to have been contracted at an immense discount. How this part can be weeded out, and what disposition can be made of it, are questions for the courts. As to the injury to the general credit, that will be incurred quite as much by creating the impression that debts like those of the South can be cast on the national Government, as by letting each State take care of itself. To any one capable of conceiving such a preposterous scheme, it would be useless to speak of its utter inconsistency with the theory of our national Government.

To-day the Senate committee having the matter in hand, will report their opinion that no Presidential electors were legally chosen in Louisiana. The committee will also submit a succinct history of the complications in that State. The report ought to be a bitter disappointment to the opposition Press, according to which the Senate has always been ready to decree, at a beck from the President, the legality of anything that the Custom-house officers, with the help of the military, might choose to undertake.

Mr. Havemeyer and the Republicans.

It must, we should think, excite some surprise in the minds of the least suspicious readers of the papers to observe that the very same journals which supported the Tammany gang while they were in power are now "rallying" to the side of Mayor HAVEMEYER. The low and wretched organ of the City Democracy, the *World*, has no longer any interest in defending TWEED and SWEENY; there is no more money to be obtained from that quarter. The editor of that dying sheet now bestows his damaging praises on Mayor HAVEMEYER, though he can scarcely expect to get another brown-stone house in Fifth-avenue by his course. Certain it is, however, that nearly all the Tammany men are for Mr. HAVEMEYER. On the other hand, it is equally clear that Mr. HAVEMEYER has proclaimed war to the knife upon the Republican Party. He has accused its leaders of "gambling all night to cheat each other, and intriguing all day to cheat the public." He doubtless did not mean this to be taken as a compliment to the Republican leaders, nor could he have supposed that it was calculated to put him on better terms with the party.

Now, what have the Republicans done to deserve this treatment? Has any Republican been to Mayor HAVEMEYER to exact an office or offices from him? Has any Republican, "leader" or otherwise, sought to influence his conduct in any way, or proposed terms or conditions to him? He allows it to be stated that "with his success came a demand from the Custom-house clique for the appointment of those whom they named to the different positions. Mr. HAVEMEYER refused to accede to their request unless they presented the names of men whom he knew to be good men, honest, and in every way worthy and competent for the positions." This appeared yesterday in the Brown-Stone organ.

We presume everybody will admit that the statement is either true or false. If true, we want to know, in the interests of the public, who went to Mayor HAVEMEYER with the demands which his mouthpiece says were addressed to him? We have made some inquiries, and we cannot hear of a single Republican who has been near the Mayor to ask any favor whatever, or to make any suggestions to him; and we have understood from the Mayor's friends that this is one of his grievances. Now, surely, it is only fair to request the Mayor to substantiate a statement which comes, to all appearances, straight from himself. Let him tell us the names of the Republicans who went to him representing what he calls the Custom-house clique?

The whole secret is plain enough. The Democrats are determined to get possession of the City again, under cover of a cry of "Republican Ring." That is what they mean by being non-partisan. Nothing can be more fair or above-board than the entire course of the Republican Party. It has accepted men who were very objectionable to many of its members. It has indorsed SEYMOUR—a most disagreeable task. It gave its support to the great Whisperer of the age, Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. At its last State Convention, it set aside all Republican candidates for Governor, and nominated Gen. DIX. In the City it adopted Mr. HAVEMEYER as its candidate for Mayor. It has acted in the same broad and liberal spirit on every occasion. When did the Democrats ever exhibit similar generosity, or rise so far above the mere dictates of party feeling? All the sacrifices have come from our side of the house. The giving has been all on one side, the taking all on the other. And a pretty return we are likely to get for our magnanimity.

As we nominated or supported candidates without reference to party considerations, so we have set about the work of framing a new charter. Even as it stood at first, it was a measure which would bear close examination. The Democratic organs have not criticised it. They have pointed out no faults in it. All that they do is to cry out "Republican Ring." The charter recognised the principle of an executive council—that principle which was adopted in the Federal Constitution, and which exists in every State. The Mayor was to nominate, the Board of Aldermen to appoint. But this did not please Mr. HAVEMEYER. He wished to be the sole depositary of power—to have nominations and appointments all in his own hands. It is a most unheard-of demand, and one which it would be criminal in the Legislature to grant. No one man should have such unlimited power as Mr. HAVEMEYER would exact. Because it is not at once conceded to him, he turns round and coarsely assails the Republican leaders as "gamblers," and then complains that he is himself attacked. But on Thursday his ideas took a new twist. He told the reporter of one of his new organs that "he would prefer to have the Board of Aldermen nominate and the Mayor confirm, as was the case during his first term of office. This plan worked well then, and he could not see why it would not now." It does not seem to be a very good plan, for it is a clear case of putting the cart before the horse. But still we have no doubt the Mayor can have his views gratified in this respect. Doubtless the Legislature would consent that the Board of Aldermen shall nominate, and the Mayor appoint. Will that satisfy our choleric Mayor?

The truth is, that behind the Mayor are Mr. S. J. TILDEN, Mr. JOHN KELLEY, and what is called "Reconstructed Tammany." They alone have the ear of the Mayor. They tell him that he is being very much ill-used, and they draw terrible pictures of the plots forming against him. It is said that the other day Mr. TILDEN remarked to a friend, of course with his mouth to his friend's ear, that "he (TILDEN) could truly say he was not in the habit of seeing Mr. HAVEMEYER, but if he could 'run' him without seeing him, would not that answer every purpose?" Such is the story—and it is a highly probable one. Mr. TILDEN hatches many intrigues, but the best of them is that they all go wrong. His present attempt to get up the cry of "Republican Ring" will not deceive the public. The Republicans are acting in perfect good faith. We state as a fact, not capable of disproof, that *no* appointments have been asked, planned, or decided on by the Republicans. Mr. MURPHY—always trotted out as a bugbear—has never dreamt of taking office; would not take one under any circumstances. The new charter is to be well discussed—we earnestly hope all our readers will give it their most careful attention when it is published in an amended form. We will freely open our columns to all objections. If this is forming a "Republican Ring," it is certainly a very open way of doing it. We wish we could ever get the Democrats to be equally open.

Congress and Finance.

We cannot but hope that the Senate will yet make another effort to take up Mr. SHERMAN'S finance bill. As we have already said, we do not regard that bill as a perfect one. It is unquestionably open to some serious objections. It gives an amount of power to the Secretary of the Treasury which might be, and ought to be, more rigidly guarded. The date at which it proposes to inaugurate the experiment of specie payments is, perhaps, too early, although we should not favor a postponement beyond the Autumn of 1874, that being a period of the year when the currency is sure to be in general use, and when the surplus likely to be presented for redemption will probably be as small as at any other time. But the bill has two strong points, which it is eminently desirable to embody in legislation. In the first place, it is an avowed, though cautious and tentative approach, to resumption of specie payments. It is difficult to overrate the value of such a step by Congress. It would undoubtedly strengthen the national credit at home and abroad. That a frank attempt to redeem a depreciated currency would be universally accepted as an evidence of increased trustworthiness on the part of this country is not to be questioned. We are ourselves tolerably used to our irredeemable paper. We can employ it in nearly all transactions with little inconvenience, and with very trifling experience, in any single transaction, of its actual inferiority to paper redeemable in gold. And it is quite probable that any progress toward resumption would have comparatively little effect if its influence were confined to our own country. But its influence could not, fortunately, be so confined. It would be felt immediately in all the money centres of the Old World, with which our financial relations are now so intimate. The act would open for us again the prospect of absolute equality with other great commercial nations. Every interest in the land would feel the benefit of being taken out of the speculative class, with which all American enterprises are now ranked to a great extent, and placed on a level with like interests in other countries. Foreign investors would inevitably change their present attitude of partial distrust, and the reflex effect of this change would be felt in our own country. Then our credit—not merely the credit of the Government, but the general credit of the nation, which is reflected in that of the Government—would be indefinitely strengthened.

The second feature of Mr. SHERMAN'S bill which commands respect is the provision made in it for free banking. There can be no serious doubt in the minds of those who have observed the course of our financial affairs, that the time long since passed by when the arbitrary restrictions placed on banking were of any practical service to the public, if they ever were. It is not necessary now to discuss their effect in the earlier stages of the national banking system. That system was largely modified by the fact that it was originally designed in great part to serve an extraordinary purpose. It was intended to "float" the immense loans made necessary by the war, and whether we approve or disapprove of the system, no one can withhold his admiration of the originality and boldness of the scheme; nor can any one deny the great benefits, both direct and indirect, which have flowed from it. But the features of the system, which were intended, in part, to propitiate public sentiment in favor of a substitute for the then familiar State banks, and in part to provide for the absorption of a large portion of the outstanding non-interest-bearing notes of the Government, have long ago served their purpose. The national banking system is thoroughly adjusted to the business of the country, except so far as adjustment is prevented by legal restrictions. If they were removed, there is no doubt that the banks would satisfactorily meet all the requirements made upon them.

At present the Government requires a large reserve, ostensibly for the protection of note-holders who are perfectly safe in any case, and for the protection of depositors who do not desire protection, who cannot be efficiently protected by legal restrictions, and who are actually embarrassed by the attempts made to protect them. This is not more awkward and ineffective in practice than it is unsupported, in the present condition of things, by principle. What sound reason is there why the Government should undertake to protect depositors in banks, any more than it should endeavor to protect those depositors in dealings with each other? Or what reason is there to suppose that such an endeavor can be made with success, and without evil consequences, any more in one case than in another? A very large proportion of the transactions of business life are effected by means of notes and short or sight drafts, or by book account, the basis of all which is trust in the ability and intention of men to observe their engagements. What would be the effect of the Government's undertaking to insure the safety of this trust? or what would be the hope of its ever doing so? And if the Government cannot do it in the ordinary transactions of men with individuals, or with corporations, can it do so any more safely with the one class of corporations called banks? The result in the one case, as in the other, must be failure in the principal purpose, and incalculable confusion, embarrassment, and loss from consequences which cannot be foreseen or provided for. In the case of private transactions, if men have only their own caution to rely on, they take good care to use it. It has always been the same in the case of transactions with banks, when these have been free, and would be so again.

We trust, therefore, that the Forty-second Congress will not adjourn without action of some kind on the financial question. It need not be afraid, by any careful measure, of outrunning public opinion. The people both expect and desire to return, at some day, to a sound currency. If Congress will point out a pathway properly guarded, and not too precipitate, the people are ready to enter upon it.

The Public School Question.

In the remarks which we have made concerning the Patterson School bill we have taken care, while criticising some of its features, to give its leading purpose our unqualified approval. No one having the slightest pretense to be considered a friend of Reform can advocate the retention of the present Tammany Department of Public Instruction, and if it can be overturned in no other way, the public will justify the passage of the Patterson bill, even if all its imperfections should not be expunged during its progress through the Legislature. While the Tammany Board contains such fruits of the late repentance of Mayor HALL, as Dr. HOLLAND, R. G. BEARDSLEY, and E. O. JENKINS, it is made up in large part of such men as NATHANIEL SANDS, WILLIAM WOOD, ISAAC BELL, TIMOTHY BRENNAN, BERNARD SMYTH, FRANCIS A. PALMER, and LORIN INGERSOLL, all of whom are conspicuously unfit for any public trust; the three gentlemen first named will doubtless feel thankful for any law which will rid them of their present disreputable colleagues, and give them official associates with whom they will not find it distasteful to act.

So far, then, as the bill now in the Assembly Committee on Education aims to expel these men from the positions to which they were appointed, virtually by TWEED, it should speedily become law. Mr. HUSTED, Chairman of the committee, who has in the past been suspected of affiliation with Tammany, can in no way do so much to show that he has been unjustly suspected as by securing that prompt action upon the bill which is within his power. But while the committee is rendering the public this great service, care should also be taken to remove from the bill some provisions which we are convinced will be found to operate to the injury of our schools. It is true that these provisions have the approval of gentlemen like Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, whose motives cannot be questioned, and who have had large experience in educational matters; but we fear they have not remembered the altered condition of affairs to which they would apply expedients that formerly answered an admirable purpose. Experience will speedily show, if the law should be adopted in its present shape, that it is unwise to select the commissioners by districts, and it would be better, we think, to leave the proper representation of localities to the discretion of the appointing power. Whether the commissioners should be increased from twelve to twenty-one, as proposed, is also a matter for careful consideration, and the appointing power of the trustees should not be named without reflection. While the system to which the bill reverts was one under which our common schools became models for the world, we are not certain that it cannot be improved by adopting the suggestions of later experience, and it is mainly because the bill, in our view, did not embody all of these that we have so often called attention to the subject.

The Patterson bill might have well spared some of those who appeared as its advocates before the committees at Albany, but it was peculiarly fortunate in its opponents on that occasion. The only persons conspicuous against it were WILLIAM WOOD, whom TWEED found fit to be a dock commissioner at ten thousand dollars per year, and "LARRY" KIERNAN, who was rewarded for service to the Ring with the position of Clerk to the Board of Public Instruction, which he yet holds, and is, of course, anxious to retain. If the bill were much worse than it is, such opposition would be sure to advance it in public favor.

Mr. David Dudley Field and the Bar Association.

At the last meeting of the Bar Association, its Judiciary Committee made a report to the effect that it was not a sound rule of policy for an association of that character to pass votes of censure upon members, or to request them to resign, however wrong their professional practices might be, but that such members should be proceeded against by the regular machinery provided for by the constitution and by-laws. So far as any opinion upon the conduct of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was expressed, it was one of reprobation, as must be apparent to any one who reads the report in THE TIMES of Jan. 31. The telegram sent that night to the country Associated Press stated that the Bar Association had, after a full investigation, entirely exonerated Mr. FIELD. It is hardly possible to suppose that such a gross misstatement was made by accident or error, and it would be very strange if it were made without the knowledge of Mr. FIELD. It is due to the managers of the Press Association to say that the misstatement was promptly corrected.

As to the Bar Association, though its action was not one of approval, but rather of condemnation of Mr. FIELD, it has not left itself in an enviable position. There is no doubt that a strong feeling exists in the association of dissatisfaction, not to say disgust, at the disposition of this matter by the Judiciary Committee, whose report, it is proper to say here, was not signed by all its members. There is no doubt that a very large proportion of the members of the association are entirely convinced of the impropriety of many of Mr. FIELD'S acts. It is idle for him to take up this and that order and proceeding, and argue that they were right in law. His conduct is not to be tested in any such way. The reason why his reputation has been impugned is not because he may have sometimes obtained erroneous orders, but because he brought all his litigations before Judges whom everybody knew to be in corrupt relations with his clients. Mr. FIELD'S mere presence in the Bar Association troubles no one. He has none of its offices and none of its honors, and takes no part in its proceedings. But his name upon its rolls is no credit to the association. The result of this discussion in the association is due to the habit of mind of lawyers, which disinclines them to any but the most technical modes of procedure. There is a Grievance Committee, which is charged with the investigation of complaints against members. Though it is well known that this committee is powerless to act in the case of Mr. FIELD, for the reason that it has no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses, yet its mere existence is sufficient to deter these gentlemen from any other action. No one proposes to expel Mr. FIELD except in accordance with the by-law, but there is no other body of men under heaven who would doubt the power and the propriety of at least expressing an opinion upon his conduct, when he himself had relieved the case from any possible difficulty by coming before it and defending his acts.

If the Bar Association is so powerless a body that it cannot even express an opinion upon the conduct of a member who invites that opinion, the sooner it dissolves itself the better. It cannot retain the confidence of the public, or excite any other feeling than that of contempt. The association has even tolerated the gross and indecent breach of propriety committed by Mr. FIELD in publishing a speech as delivered, which he never would have been permitted to make. It is generally understood that its President, Mr. EVARTS, is the most strenuous advocate of the doctrine that the association is powerless to deal with the cases of disreputable members except through the Grievance Committee, which, in all cases of contested facts, amounts to saying that there is no power anywhere.

The Pacific Slave-Trade.

A telegram from San Francisco again warns us of the dangers of a slave-trade springing up in the Pacific, which, if unchecked, might easily assume the proportions of the traffic once carried on between America and Africa. It seems that on the 20th of December last, a ship called the *Glensannox* touched at Honolulu, on her way from Macao to Punta Arenas, Central America. On board this vessel were 685 Chinamen who had been entered on the ship's manifest as "personal effects," all to be taken to the port named. The discipline observed on board is said to have been identical with that practiced on the infamous African slavers.

Our readers will remember that but a few weeks ago we printed an account of the trial of certain persons in Australia, who had been engaged for a long time in kidnapping natives from islands in the South Seas, and carrying them away to sell in bondage. The temptations to pursue this wretched trade in the Pacific Ocean are numerous, and in the nature of things they will increase. On the Asiatic side the population is dense, and the price of labor low. On the American side, the population is sparse, and the price of labor high. There are, besides, on the Western coast of this continent, special demands for labor for mining, agricultural, and other purposes, such as constantly tend to invite supplies from abroad. Now, it is frequently found that whites will not work side by side with Mongolians, any more than they will with Africans; but, if you put the darker races in a position of inferiority, the difficulties on this score are ended. Thus, there is another strong temptation to enforced servitude, and the practice among several Asiatic peoples, of binding the labor of an individual for a term of years for a given consideration, also favors the operations of those who seek to gain wealth by buying and selling their fellow-beings. The vast size of the Pacific Ocean, and the great number of its obscure and little frequented islands, furnish still further incentives in the facilities for concealment and escape afforded, and we already have many proofs that these facilities have been shrewdly used by the man-thieves tried in Australia.

It is notorious that both Australia and the west coast of this continent swarm with men of the stamp to make slave-traders, and, with the various allurements we have glanced at, it is to be expected that, if let alone, these men, in time, will build up a flourishing business in that line. The convict population of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, the unscrupulous half-breeds of the Spanish-American republics, and the offscourings of our own great cities, who flock to California, would find, if permitted, that the Pacific slave-trade was very much to their taste. Such a contingency should, however, be carefully provided for by the maritime powers. It is the duty, especially, of the United States and Great Britain, to keep a sharp eye on this cruel practice in the Pacific, and, when convenient, to act in concert for its suppression, as they have long done on the coast of Africa. A revival of the horrors of the Middle Passage, in the seas of the West, would be a little too much at this stage of the world's progress, and civilized society will hold the powers that can prevent it to a strict account in carrying out their duty.

"Involuntary Manslaughter."

That manslaughter should be involuntary, and therefore guiltless, is intelligible enough, although such cases are rare; but that a technical verdict to this effect should be brought in by a jury, and be followed by the sentence of the criminal to a term of five years' imprisonment, seems more surprising. Such a thing, however, has just occurred in Chicago. Somewhat over a year ago, a grain-dealer of Cleveland, named CALVERT H. JOHNSON, was killed, in a lodging-house in the former city, under very peculiar circumstances. No sign or trace of the assassin could be found. But JOHNSON was known to have had with him certain valuables, and these, too, were missing. Among the rest was a United States bond for $500, and several hundreds of dollars in currency. The bond was traced from the Treasury, at Washington, whence it was paid, to New-York, and then to a private banker at Milwaukee. This, of course, was the inverse process, and the discovery of the man who sold the bond to the Milwaukee banker was expected to follow, and consequently the apprehension of the murderer. But, unfortunately, the banker could not recollect from whom he bought the bond, and thus the trail was lost through the folly of a detective, who was told to advise bankers, privately, throughout the country of the loss, and to describe the bond, directly after the assassination. The warning thus given, each banker would have been on the lookout for the bond, and the murderer probably detected.

Thus foiled, the ministers of justice turned to the woman, Mrs. LOUISA A. BOYCE, in whose house the crime was committed. She was put on trial for murder, and a long trial ensued, in which great ability was displayed by both counsel for the people and for the defense. It was proved that certain articles belonging to JOHNSON had come into her possession, and, from the circumstances of the homicide, it was also shown that Mrs. BOYCE was, in all human probability, knowing to the act, even if she, personally, had no hand in it. These were the main grounds on which Mr. REED, the State's Attorney, pressed for a conviction. The evidence adduced seems to have produced a strong impression on the jury, for they stood for a long time nine for a verdict of murder and three for acquittal. A compromise was, however, effected, on the basis of "involuntary manslaughter," a degree in murder cases peculiar to the criminal law of Illinois. If we may judge from this case, the finding of such a degree results from the evidence being limited to that of a circumstantial character, and, consequently, cases in which there exists a bare possibility of innocence. Mrs. BOYCE goes to the Penitentiary, at Joliet, to serve out her sentence—that is, if the motion of her counsel for a new trial should be denied. In the meantime, fresh efforts will be made, it is said, to find the actual criminal. Should he be discovered, the woman may possibly be cleared. She is subjected, pending that hope, to one of the most dreadful of tortures. The laws allow no food or drink, save what is supplied by the State. But the unhappy creature is a confirmed opium eater, having been half comatose throughout the trial, and of course, on entering to serve her term, the narcotic will be denied her. One important lesson to be derived from this case is that of the importance of losing no time in sending out the descriptions of bonds, when thus stolen, to dealers in such securities throughout the country. It is due to the omission of this precaution that the real slayer of CALVERT H. JOHNSON is [illegible].

MINOR TOPICS.

Gov. BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, finds himself, at the outset of his term, in the novel position of being supported by the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the bitterest opponents of his party, and criticised by the *Inter-Ocean*, one of his ablest supporters. The occasion is the Governor's appointment of Railway Commissioners, in which he has ignored the recommendation of the Farmers' Convention. Farmers are a power in Illinois, and the Governor has plunged into exceedingly hot water. The Commissioners have very important duties to perform, as they are employed to investigate the operations of the railways with reference to the exercise of the State's ultimate power over them. This ultimate power is great, and includes the forfeiture of the franchise and fixing the rates of fare and freight. The Constitution declares all railways to be public highways, free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. The action of the Governor may lead to the rigorous application of this principle by the Legislature, and afford a new experiment in railway management.

The German Catholics of Dry Ridge, near Cincinnati, are playing the tactics of BISMARCK on a small scale, but with great violence. According to the Western papers, a congregation under the charge of one Father ECKERT undertook to hold their priest to a rigid responsibility in civil affairs. He had drawn some money from the treasurer of the church, and refused to account for it. Thereupon the congregation organized themselves into a vigilance committee, with power and intention, to act individually and collectively. The priest was fired at through his study window, but would not yield. He was threatened with hanging, and called on Archbishop PURCELL, with no effect. Finally he fled under the protection of a Sheriff and his deputies. Probably this report is exaggerated, but it is probable that a successful revolt against the priest has taken place. Such occurrences as this, and the trouble in Hudson, in this State, in 1871, are evidences that neither the Germans nor the Irish are incapable of asserting their independence.

There is no accounting for differences of opinion. In Montreal, when they shut a boy up without air and with little light, in a closet three feet square and eight feet high, they call it cruel punishment and denounce it in the newspapers. In New-York our primary-school children, in some cases, are shut up in dark rooms with no more air than the Montreal boy had, and we look upon them as enjoying one of the priceless advantages of a free Government.

Port Deposit still lingers in excited uncertainty as to the fate reserved for it when the ice-gorge above the town gives way. One of the most interesting pieces of news that could arrive from that much-doomed place would be that a dozen enterprising men had taken a contract to blow up or break down the gorge, or perish in the attempt.

The recent attempt of the prisoners confined in the Saginaw, Mich., county jail to fire the building, and thus set themselves at liberty, has caused an inquiry into the nature of the material used in construction, which has brought to light some facts that go to show one of two things—either that the State authorities permitted a shameful fraud on the tax-payers, or were satisfied with an appearance of durability in lieu of the genuine article. In investigating the origin of the fire, it was found that everything about the prison, while seeming to be of solid iron, proved to be only covered with a thin sheathing of that material, nailed to "wooden studding, in the manner of lathing to a wall." The iron sheathing on the floors was nailed to wooden joists. In short, the whole structure was so flimsy that prisoners had frequently been detected in efforts to get through it with the aid of pieces of bent iron. When it was finally agreed to burn the prison, the sheathing was torn away, and some highly combustible substance placed upon the wood-work.

The heavy losses incurred by marine insurers in England during the tempestuous weather with which nearly all parts of the world have, during the past five months, been more or less visited, have induced numbers of the underwriting fraternity to determine that they will in future insure no more ships carrying deck-cargo, from October to March, inclusive. There is no doubt that overloading has been that last straw in a camel's back which has too often resulted in destruction. When that terrible loss of the *London* occurred, every one was full of the fact that the deck was encumbered with ton upon ton of coal, for which there had been no room in the bunkers; and the effect of such obstructions to the proper management of a ship at a critical juncture needs no demonstration. The underwriters can, indeed, scarcely be too particular, and should maintain their rules with unrelenting rigor, grumble the ship-owners never so loudly.

OBITUARY.

Aaron Benedict.

Deacon Aaron Benedict died yesterday morning, in Waterbury, Conn., aged eighty-seven years and six months. Mr. Benedict was one of the pioneer brass manufacturers of Waterbury, and the founder of the Benedict and Burnham Manufacturing Company, and its president at the time of his death, and also a director of the Waterbury National Bank. He has occupied many prominent positions during his long life. For many years he represented the town in both branches of the State Legislature, and was a deacon of the First Congregational Church for forty-one years. He has given largely of his abundant means to many colleges, and recently gave a large sum to the church of which he was a member. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

The Bounty for the North Carolina Outlaws.

Since the Senate of North Carolina passed the bill granting amnesty to the Lowery gang, the Republican members of the House have signed a protest against the payment of money to the slayer of Boss Strong, one of the gang. They say:

> We are utterly opposed to all such measures. It is a backward step in civilization to pay blood-money for what is, at least, a moral murder. We have governmental machinery adequate, if put vigorously in force, to arrest an offender against the peace and order of the State. To pay rewards for that which it is the duty of the law officers to perform, is to offer immunity to them for a neglect of their duty, and when that reward is paid for the shooting down of a human being, hunted like a dog, however criminal such a person may be, is to encourage in the human breast a feeling hostile to the holy principles of the Christian religion and destructive of all moral [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Executive and the Expulsion of Prince Napoleon—M. Sardou's New Play, and the Government's Policy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 21, 1873.

All the journals give M. Thiers' explanations regarding the expulsion of Prince Napoleon, made before the Commission. Action became necessary, because the Prince has made an appeal to the courts in a form which could not be resisted, without an authorization from the Government. M. Thiers urges State reasons, and takes the responsibility upon himself. The altered position of Prince Jérôme changes the aspect of this question a little. M. Thiers says that he considers the presence of the Prince a danger to his Government, and thereby shows that the Bonapartists alone are feared, since other pretendants are allowed to live in France. If he regards the presence of the Prince as a menace, M. Thiers has the power to exile him, and precedents enough to justify the measure. Thus far no one seems inclined to blame him, which is also a recognition of the general feeling that the Prince would be the centre of a powerful opposition. He would carry on, beyond doubt, without violating any of the laws, a very vigorous campaign. But when M. Thiers also urges the vote of *déchéance* pronounced at Bordeaux *tout le monde se moque de lui*. His attempts to argue that that vote deprived the Bonapartes of their rights as French citizens was so weak as to appear ridiculous. The report of the committee will probably say as much, while justifying the order of expulsion on the higher ground of the *raison d'État*.

SARDOU'S NEW PLAY.

Thus far I have refrained from speaking of Sardou's new play, "L'Oncle Sam," because unable to get at the truth in the midst of many conflicting rumors. When ready for rehearsal the Government refused its sanction to the play. The ground was that it would give offense to Americans, who sympathized warmly with France, and was disrespectful to Mr. Washburne, who had shared with the French the dangers and the privations of the siege. The journals say that our Minister was approached upon the subject, and declined to give an opinion one way or the other. It was a matter which did not concern him in the least. If the Government chose to allow the play to appear, or chose to suppress it, the responsibility must be taken in either case, and not thrown upon him. The truth is, that the French Government is defending itself, but doing so over our shoulders. Sardou attacks the Republic, and, in order to make the Republic detestable, he shows the odious morals of the people in the model republic of the world. He draws the most outrageous picture his talent will allow, and holds it up to the French: "You want the Republic," he says, "solid the results of republicanism under the very best of conditions." I am told by one who has seen the two first acts, that it is an indecent attack upon all American women. They are represented as free-lovers, but the French idea of free-love is open debauchery. According to Sardou, American manners allow a "Mme." to speak of her children, and to discuss with a friend the probabilities of paternity, she never being quite sure which of a dozen friends is the father of any particular child. I am only speaking from hearsay, and hence cannot be accurate in detail; but of this I am sure, that the loose ribaldry of modern French dramatists, intensified by the passion of Victorien Sardou, is freely applied to all American women. For the sake of damaging the republic in France, he slanders without stint the fair fame of our countrywomen. The piece is said to be dirty beyond description, worse than the immoral dramas of Dumas, because he is able to say of American ladies what he would not be allowed to say of the *lorettes* of his own country. But the play has been forbidden, and Sardou now thinks of putting it upon the English. In order to do this, however, he has to strike out some of the peculiar features which would apply to America, and to modify his language from open to half-disguised obscenity. The purpose of this change is money, for the whole town would eagerly rush to see the "suppressed play," which, although horribly cut and mangled by the censure, yet preserved hints of its former tone and action.

THE FRENCH STAGE.

Speaking of this drama reminds me of the other plays now upon the Paris stage, and on taking a glance at them one fails to find, from "La Femme de Claude" to "V'là qu'ça glisse," a single one which can be said to have a moral tendency. They are a strange lot, taken as a whole, and it would require a vast amount of careful expurgation to make any one of them fit for the Bowery. Ever since the fall of the Empire there has been a regular decline in the drama, and Sardou is right in urging, when speaking of his own country, that Republicanism has not, so far as known, done much to raise the standard of public morality.

A FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.

The Agence Havas has brought us some very wild dispatches regarding the Cuban question these past few days, and we are beginning to wonder where it gets its information. Yesterday it telegraphed that Mr. Fish denied Señor Zorilla's statement that no notes had been exchanged, and threatens to publish certain unpleasant documents if the denial is maintained; to-day it telegraphs that "it is supposed" this dispatch did not emanate from Mr. Fish. I should think so. It emanated, evidently, from the parties who are trying to embarrass the present Spanish Ministry. But Havas should not leave his news to supposition in such serious matters, particularly when it has the monopoly of telegraphic dispatches.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The Seine is again rising rapidly, and another freshet is imminent. The *bateaux-mouches* have had to stop their trips, and the plateau of the Vert-Galant, below the Pont Neuf, is again completely covered....M. Duval, the hero of the drama in the Rue Chaillot, is now nearly recovered, and hopes to join Cora Pearl in London within a few days. Armand Lucy, the other "suicide par amour," got off with some three weeks' confinement. Both of these young gentlemen are completely cured of the suicide mania. A good many others would be cured if they could come back to see the indifference of the world. A would-be suicide, the other day, anxious to see what the papers said about his death, engaged a friend to get all the journals for him. The friend promised to do so, but just then came a flash of intelligence, and the suicide was deferred until some means can be devised for coming back to read what is said.... Three prisoners have just escaped from Versailles, but nobody seems to be sorry....A man named "Claude Ripert" has just written to Dumas to complain of the great annoyance caused by the use of his name in "La Femme de Claude." The name was chosen because rare, there being only three Claudes in the Directory, but one was Claude Ripert.

"M. Sardou and the Americans"—An English Version of the Difficulty.

Paris (Jan. 21) Correspondence of the London Daily Standard.

I telegraphed to you last night that M. Carvalho, the manager of the Vaudeville Theatre, had made a pilgrimage to Versailles, in order to endeavor to persuade M. Thiers to allow M. Victorien Sardou's much-talked-of comedy, "Oncle Sam," to be played at the theatre where the same clever playwright's "Rabagas" created such a furore, in more senses than one, this time last year. I should not have thought such a matter worth telegraphing about, perhaps not even worth writing about, were it not that the "Sardou-Washburne" affair promises to become our last nine days' wonder, unless some young gentleman, with more vanity than wits, will shoot at himself, and kill himself, if you please, this time, and not, like that imposter, M. Duval, who has had the face to get quite well again, only hurt himself a little. Barring some thrilling incident of this sort, it seems probable that the affair of "Oncle Sam" is likely to be the talk of the Boulevards for the next few days. So many contradictory—some of them utterly absurd—versions of the affair have been circulated, that I have thought it worth while to call on Messrs. Washburne and Sardou, the two people most likely to know the truth about the matter. The whole story is so characteristic of the anomalous régime—neither "fish, nor flesh, nor good red-herring"—under which we vegetate, that I make no apology for relating the facts as told me by Messrs. Sardou and Washburne, with the remark, in passing, that the stories of both gentlemen agree in the smallest details with one another.

Some weeks back, M. Sardou, the author of "Oncle Sam," sent in the MS. of his play to the members of that mighty and mysterious body, the Censure, to receive their approbation, without which, I need hardly say, no dramatic work can be put on the stage in Paris. The MS. was returned to M. Sardou in due course, with the simple observation that some of the author's quips at that highly-respectable body, the municipality of New-York, might possibly be taken for allusions to MM. Mortu and Bonvalet, two radical ex-members of the Municipal Council of Paris, the former of whom is actually in prison for swindling. M. Sardou at once promised to tone down this part of his play, and no further objection was made by the Censure. M. Carvalho, who has had three other pieces stopped recently by the higher powers, set about rehearsing "Oncle Sam" with great activity, and the *première* was announced for the 15th inst. Some time back the *Figaro*, having surreptitiously obtained a copy of the manuscript of the forthcoming play, published a sketch of the plot, and hinted that Mr. Washburne might have something to say in the matter. Thereupon, M. Jules Simon, the younger, who is a much greater radical than his father, since that worthy member of the "Internationale" has become a minister, interested himself in the matter, and came to a rehearsal of the new piece by the author of "Rabagas." The budding republicanism of the youthful Simon was, it seems, greatly scandalized by the manner in which M. Sardou dealt with republicans "over the water," and he egged on his sire into bringing the whole affair before a Cabinet Council. The result of this was, that a few days afterward M. Sardou, not a little to his astonishment, was requested to attend again before the Censure, and informed that his piece could not be allowed to be performed unless he, M. Sardou, called upon the American Minister, Mr. Washburne, and obtained that gentleman's consent, in writing, to the play being put on the stage. "I will never ask the leave of a foreign Minister to have a play by a French author played in the capital of France," was M. Sardou's very natural answer. The Censure was inflexible; and so the matter stood for a few days, when a friend of poor M. Carvalho's, who is naturally the greatest sufferer by the non-production of a piece which he had the good right to expect would fill his theatre for 100 nights, called at the American Legation, and saw Mr. Washburne's son, who is Second Secretary of Legation, and asked him to read the manuscript of the play. This young Mr. Washburne good-naturedly consented to do, though he warned M. M—— that he was sure that his father would never think of taking any steps in a matter which did not in the least concern him. Not only did Mr. Washburne, Jr., read the manuscript, but in order to show that there was not the smallest ground for the pretext that the Americans in Paris were likely to be offended by the production of "Oncle Sam," he accepted an invitation to be present at a rehearsal of the piece, and set the actors right in the pronunciation of the American language whenever words from that tongue occurred. When Mr. Washburne himself returned from the United States, he said that he could not even read the manuscript, and that, if any application were made to him, either on the part of M. Sardou or the Government, his reply must be that he could not possibly notice the matter in any way, as it was one totally foreign to his attributions as Minister of the United States in Paris. And there the matter remained, and, as I telegraphed to you, poor M. Carvalho went yesterday to Versailles, in the hope of softening the heart of M. Thiers.

I would beg leave to call the attention of your readers to the beautiful working of our free republican and (thank goodness!) provisional institutions in all this business; for it is plain enough that Mr. Washburne is a mere scapegoat in the whole affair, and the real sting is in the fact that M. Jules Simon is afraid that M. Sardou's satire of American institutions, or, perhaps, one should rather say, of the abuses of American institutions, may possibly hurt that apparently feeble plant called French Republicanism. For if there were really all this excessive and exaggerated tenderness about the feelings of the Americans, why did the Censure sanction the production of M. Sardou's piece at the outset without a word being said about American susceptibilities, or Mr. Washburne, or anything else, but two Paris ex-municipal councilors?

Besides, M. Jules Simon can hardly be ignorant that an English translation of the piece had actually been sold to Mr. Daly, the lessee of the Fifth-avenue Theatre at New-York, and was to have been brought out, had not Mr. Daly's theatre been burnt, under the eyes of those very Americans about whose feelings M. Thiers' Government has become so strangely careful, and in a language which our cousins certainly understand a good deal better than they do that in which M. Sardou writes. Well, the Empire, at all events, was by no means so delicate, for if there was ever a satire on the manners of the reign of the Third Napoleon, that satire was to be found in the *Famille Benoiton*, to whose authorship this same M. Victorien Sardou was not exactly a stranger, and which had a quite astounding success.

Strange Work for the Spirits.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* says:

I do not think the fact of Mr. Lincoln being frequently visited by Colchester is any evidence whatever that he was at all inclined to spiritualism, nor do I think that Colchester himself associated much with spiritualists as a class. He had a wonderful gift—was one of those $2 fellows—and made money out of it. Every one who had heard of him and of his extraordinary performance, was anxious to see him. I, who have no belief in spiritualism, went to see him twice. Several friends of mine used to go frequently. My own experience was as follows: I wrote, at home, some twenty or twenty-five questions, on separate pieces of paper, and rolled each one up so as to completely conceal the writing. His reception-room had no furniture in it except a carpet, round, plain table, and a few chairs. I threw my questions on the table, still folded, then wrote the name of a deceased person, which I also folded, and he then proceeded to answer the question. He wrote very rapidly, and as fast as he wrote an answer he, without any hesitation, picked out the question to which it was a response, and at times he was surprisingly correct. On the first occasion I wrote my father's name, and on the second my brother's. At the close he made the name appear and disappear, in blood-red letters, on his arm. I could never comprehend it, nor did I seek to investigate it; but he did just what I have said, and I had two witnesses with me both times. I remember that when he was here in Mr. Lincoln's time he was continually being sent for by prominent Congressmen to visit their rooms, or they called upon him at his rooms. Is it at all strange that Mr. Lincoln should have had some curiosity to see the man? One evening during that visit he was out with a convivial party, and at every invitation to drink he would say that he would see what the spirits said about it. Then, slapping his hand on a lamp-post, he would show either "yes" or "no" in those same blood-red characters on his hands. He has been dead for some years.

Incidents at Gettysburg.

A recent article in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* has called forth a letter from a member of a Maine regiment, in which he relates the following respecting his own experience at Gettysburg:

One poor fellow, about twenty-five years of age, was shot through the body. His wants were few—"Only a drink of cool water; I am so cold—so cold! Won't you cover me up?" And then his mind wandered—murmuring something about "Dear mother." "So glad 'tis all over." Then a clear sense of his condition, and would I write to his father and tell him how he died; how he loved them at home. "Tell them all about it, won't you? Father's name is Robert Jenkins. I belong to the Seventh North Carolina Troops—came from Chatham County. My name is Will—," and tearfully I covered his face.

A little further on my attention was attracted toward a young man, of Kemper's brigade, I think. Kneeling down by his side, I looked at his strikingly handsome face some few moments, when he unclosed his eyes and looked steadily into mine with such a questioning, hungry look! an appeal so beseeching, so eloquent! and I had not the power to answer—could only ask where he was wounded. "Don't talk to me, please," he said. A moment after he touched his breast, and I saw there was but a chance for him. Asking if he was afraid to die, he replied: "No; I am glad I am through. Oh! I hope this will end the war—will it?" I asked him if he was a Christian, and I think he told me he was not a professor, but "tried to be good," when a spasm of pain again closed his eyes. I could not bear to leave him, and putting my face close down to his, he suddenly opened his eyes—I shall never forget their unearthly beauty, and the sweet, trusting expression which overspread his whole face as he said to me, with a motion as though he would throw his arms around my neck, "I am going home—good by!" I did weep—I couldn't help it. I do not recollect his name—he might not have told me. I only remember that boys from the Sixteenth Maine carried him to the field hospital because they wanted to, although they, too, saw it was nearly over.

How a Wisconsin Conservatory was Saved.

The Sheboygan *Times* says that on Wednesday night last the heater in Mr. J. Bertschy's conservatory, attached to his dwelling, burst some time during the night, and set fire to the frame-work inside, and also to a wooden tank placed over the heater. This tank had been filled with water the evening before, and when the fire had burned through the bottom of it, the water began to do its friendly work in extinguishing the flames, which, with the help of the steam thereby engendered, it did effectually, thus preventing the probable destruction of his handsome residence, if not other buildings also. All of the choice plants in the conservatory were destroyed and the glass broken by the heat. The family knew nothing of it until the next morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

DRAMATIC.

The theatrical week just ended was almost barren of incidents worth noting, and that commencing with this evening holds out no more encouraging promise than did last Monday's bills. At Wood's Museum, a change of programme will to-night give Mr. F. S. Chanfrau an opportunity to appear as *Sam*, and at the Bowery Theatre, a drama called "The Heathen Chinee," and illustrative, it seems, of the earliest period of California's existence, will introduce Mr. C. B. Collins. At the other theatres, the entertainments made familiar by frequent repetition will continue, doubtless, to attract....M. Paul Juignet will give at the Bijou Theatre, in Sixteenth-street, on Saturday next, his annual benefit representation. We shall hereafter supply the detailed programme. A series of prestidigitatorial feats, by M. Faure Nicolay, and a performance by Mr. and Mrs. Martens are to supplement the regular French plays.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The second and last season of Italian opera, previous to operations in the Fall, will be commenced at the Academy of Music on Feb. 24. Mme. Lucca, in a series of twelve nights, will then rehearse her finest personations, and will, we believe, add to the pictures by which she will be well remembered here, that of *Agatha*, in "Der Freyschütz." Mme. Lucca and the remainder of Mr. Maretzek's artists were last week in Chicago. Their return to this City will interrupt the progress, but we trust not the success of a very prosperous tour....A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given to-morrow week at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, and for the benefit of Grace Chapel, lately destroyed by fire. Mr. C. E. Horsley is to conduct the performances, being supplied by the artists whose names follow: Mrs. P. D. Gulager, soprano; Mme. Sara Brannan Hershey, contralto; Miss Bertha Brousil, violiniste; Mr. W. S. Leggat, tenor; Mr. F. Remmertz, basso; Mr. S. B. Mills, pianist; Mr. W. F. Mills, pianist; Signor G. Morosini, pianist.

Miscellaneous.

LECTURES AND READINGS.

"Mark Twain" is to repeat his address on the Sandwich Islands at Steinway Hall this evening....Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Scott Siddons will read at Association Hall, and some German selections are to be part of the bill.... Mr. J. M. Bellew reads on Thursday evening at Steinway Hall.

ERIE RUMORS.

Cause of the Rise in Stock—The Anticipated Dividends.

The recent rise in the price of Erie stock, and the subsequent fluctuations, have been the occasion of much comment among interested parties in Wall-street, who have been closely following the different movements of the Erie directory, and speculating upon the probable results. It has been common rumor for several days that not only would a dividend be declared upon the preferred stock, but that the common stock would also prove a source of profit to holders. How the latter result would be accomplished was, in a certain degree, a mystery to even the interested parties, but, of course, no inquiry was made on their part, as they were more than satisfied with the prospect held out of a dividend. Outside parties who are thoroughly posted as to the finances of Erie declare that the road has not earned a dividend on the preferred stock, and that a dividend on the common stock is too transparent a trick to deceive even the English stockholders, who are supposed to be easily duped by any report sent over by the Erie management from this side. It is commonly reported that the dividend to be declared will be three and one-half per cent. upon the preferred, and one and three-quarters per cent. upon the common stock. It has become more than a matter of rumor that Jay Gould is "hand in glove" with the Erie directory, and that this matter of declaring a dividend has been inspired by him in connection with stock jobbing operations. Facts which have recently come to light leave no doubt but that the "restitution" compromise was one of the most barefaced swindles ever perpetrated upon Erie stockholders. The Erie management have not even published for the benefit of the community a list of the securities handed over by Jay Gould in "restitution," and it is not likely that it will be done until the matter is forced by order of the courts. During and even since the "restitution," Gould and the prominent members of the Erie management have been in close consultation, and it is said that the former President of the road has advised in all matters pertaining to the interests of the corporation. It is said that an agent representing English interests on this side is about to start for Europe to expose the "restitution" swindle, and explain how the dividends have been "cooked," and that a movement will be speedily made in the courts to compel the managers of Erie to produce their books and papers in order that the stockholders may know exactly how affairs stood. It is also said that Gould contemplates, if his plans are successful, to put Horace F. Clark instead of Peter H. Watson, in the position of President of Erie, and that in this way the Lake Shore and Erie interests will be united.

Alarm of Fire Caused by a Sunbeam.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Feb. 2.

Just as Rubinstein, the great pianist, had seated himself, yesterday afternoon, at the Opera-house, to give the closing performance on the piano, a gleam of bright sunshine stole through the blinds, lighting up a portion of the parquet. At the same time there was loud talking in the building outside of the auditorium, and, "Be quiet!" was spoken in thunder tones by one of the auditory. The ladies saw the intense light, heard the commanding tone, and thinking the cry of fire was raised, began to rush for the doors leading from the parquet. Some one, seeing the rush, cried "fire!" and then a scene of confusion, almost indescribable ensued. Rubinstein ceased playing, turned toward the audience, sat silently looking on in amazement, and then quietly rose and walked from the stage. The rush continued in all directions, notwithstanding the assurance from some among the audience that nothing was wrong. Those in the parquet nearest the stage rushed frantically there, some of them literally leaping over the Steinway piano, and from boxes near the stage ladies were assisted to come down. The scene was one of dire confusion, but fortunately no one was injured, and shortly order and quiet was restored and the performance went on to its conclusion.

Success of a Miners' Relief Fund.

From the Allentown (Penn.) Chronicle, Feb. 8.

Shortly after the Avondale disaster, the workmen employed by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, held a meeting and resolved to give one day's wages for the relief of the Avondale sufferers and the establishment of a permanent benefit fund. The 27th of September, 1869, was the day fixed upon, and the sum realized was $6,000. Of this, $1,000 were appropriated to the sufferers by the Avondale horror. The remainder was placed in the hands of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, to be held in trust and at interest for their workmen. Trustees are elected in each division, who report all accidents to the president of the company. The money for the benefit of persons accidentally injured, or of their families in case of death, is drawn on the order of the trustee and foreman of the division to which the workmen belonged. No workman is entitled to the benefits of this fund until he has contributed one day's wages to its capital. The recently-published report of the management of this fund shows that from Oct. 1, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1872, $26,253 65 were earned by the labor of the men and the interest on the amount in the hands of the Wilkesbarre Company; $15,250 71 were expended in the support of disabled workmen, the burial of dead workmen, and the support of their widows and orphans. The balance is $11,002 94. This mode of dealing with impoverishment resulting from the oft-recurring mine disasters is very commendable, and the balance in Mr. Parish's hands shows that the way of increasing the fund, viz.: by the wages of one day's labor per man every year, is very successful.

Mr. Kalbfleisch's Condition.

A report was current in the City, yesterday, that ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch was dead. A reporter of this paper, who visited his residence at a late hour last night, ascertained that a relapse in his condition had taken place during the day, but after midnight he felt much easier, and no fears were entertained of his immediate demise.

SANTA BARBARA.

A California Invalid Resort—Life at a Sea-Side Watering-Place—Its Comforts and Discomforts.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Friday, Jan. 31, 1873.

This little town, nestled down here among the mountains, has all at once found itself famous as a kind of fountain of health, where those afflicted with lung or throat diseases may come and be healed. During the past few months it has been so overrun by health-seeking travelers that its residents have been obliged, in the cause of hospitality, to call a public meeting, and turn their homes into boarding-houses, in order that those who come might not be without a roof to cover them. Every State, almost, has sent its quota of invalids to this newly-found sanitarium. Not only is the village full to overflowing, but even the ranches for miles around have, many of them, their share of those drawn hither in hopes of deriving benefit from the climate.

Of late an abundance of highly-exaggerated descriptions of Santa Barbara have found their way into Eastern periodicals. I doubt whether a single person, of the many who land here every week, has anything like a correct idea of the realities of the place. Its rose-colored side is always presented, and the result is frequently that those who come are greatly disappointed in Santa Barbara and its surroundings. Like all other places it has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. One of the greatest objections to this locality is its inaccessibility. By dint of hard driving, in what is known here as a "mud wagon," one can possibly reach San Francisco in forty-eight hours. No invalid, however, would, nor could endure such a trip; and, consequently, the only available means of reaching here from San Francisco is by sea. The boats leave that city every week, on Thursday, for Santa Barbara, usually making the trip in about thirty-six hours. The accommodations on these coast steamers, which are nearly always overloaded, are simply execrable; such as in the Eastern States no company would dare offer to the traveling public. The invalid in coming down will also find, after enduring a miserable existence during the voyage, that on reaching this place, which is generally in the night, the passengers are landed, not at the wharf, but by means of small boats. This is said to be owing to some quarrel existing between the wharf and steam-ship companies, of the merits of which I know nor care nothing.

In favor of the climate of Santa Barbara much can be said. The town lies about 280 miles south-east of San Francisco, and is directly on the coast. Owing to a wind just here, the coast line runs almost exactly east and west. Thirty miles to the south lies a group of islands, the outlines of which are plainly visible in the hazy distance. These islands, though perhaps of no great value in themselves, serve to shield us from the fog and wind, which would otherwise come in upon us. On the east and north rise the barren peaks of the Santa Ynes Mountains, while to the west is another considerable elevation. Thus protected, both by land and sea, too much praise cannot be expended on the salubrity of the climate. The days are warm and bright, and the nights by no means unpleasantly cool. During the day the most delicate invalid can sit out in the open air without the least fear of injury. As the sun goes down the temperature falls, and during the evening a little fire is comfortable, unless one is fortunate enough to possess a sunny room, in which case it is rarely desirable. To give an idea of the evenness of the temperature, I will give the thermometrical variations for the month ending Jan. 14, which were taken at the Lincoln House. The average height of the mercury from observations made at 7 A. M., was 50° Fahrenheit; lowest point indicated, 38°; highest, 63°. The average height for the month, from observations made at 2 P. M., was 67°; lowest points indicated, 61°; highest, 80°. Although we are in the very midst of the rainy season, we have not had our expectations realized. It is true that the old year left us as his parting gift a week of rain; but in extenuation it may be said the weather was warm and the water welcome to allay the almost unendurable dust which had accumulated during the nine consecutive months of dry weather. Since the beginning of the new year, however, there has hardly a cloud appeared to take the place of the clear blue which now overhangs this favored spot.

Santa Barbara itself, lying between the mountains and the sea, contains within the limits of the village some 2,000 inhabitants, of which, perhaps, one-half are of Spanish descent. The place boasts of considerable antiquity. Something less than a century since, the Jesuits founded here one of their missions. Taking under their protection the Indians, they gathered them about the mission, taught them agriculture, and secured their willing labor. In time this mission, as well as others, builded many houses, and waxed fat in olive groves and herds of sheep and cattle. The village grew up at the feet of the mission, and both appeared to flourish. The prosperity of the mission was its ruin, as its wealth tempted the rapacity of the Mexican Government, which plundered it of its lands and chattels. At present the old mission church alone remains intact, while the ruins about it show plainly a flourishing past.

The houses at the village were all originally built, as were the buildings about the mission, by the Indians, of adobe brick manufactured much after the manner of the Israelitish brickmakers in Egypt—of straw mixed with clay and dried in the sun. In fact an adobe house with a tile roof was, of old, the only cover in Santa Barbara. Its inhabitants lived upon the spontaneous products of the land and the animal food furnished by their herds. The sale of the hides of their cattle supplied them with the little money which they needed.

Long after the accursed desire of gold prompted the rush of gold-seekers to California, Santa Barbara still enjoyed her ancient plenty in quiet and contentment. Indeed it is only within a very few years that the Yankee has come hither to disturb the children of the soil. He has at last, however, spied out the land and gradually the town begins to indicate his presence. He has opposed to him Spanish prejudice and Spanish indolence, and the progress has been necessarily slow. The village now boasts of four church buildings, exclusive of the Catholic, a bank, four weekly newspapers and one daily, the average amount of stores, and its full quota of saloons.

As the salubrity of the climate has become better known, there has been a great influx of Eastern people. Many of them, as I have before said, have been disappointed, for they come expecting to find Eastern luxuries and Eastern accommodations. Visions of olives and almonds, of figs and oranges, which were waiting to be devoured, were present with them. They imagined, indeed, that this was a kind of earthly paradise. The reality has not equaled the expectations of such. The town itself is, on the whole, a rather dilapidated affair, although there are some fine places which no one can fail to admire. If one secures even comfortable quarters, at twice what they could be secured for in any Eastern village of the same size, he is fortunate. As to "luxuriating on semi-tropical fruits," inferior oranges can be purchased at the rate of three for "two bits," or a dollar a dozen. Poor lemons retail at the same price as oranges, while olives, figs, and almonds are fully as costly in gold as in currency in the East. Of the almond and olive orchards which figure so largely in the usual descriptions of Santa Barbara, they are decidedly *raræ aves in terris*. Perhaps there may be as many as a half a dozen of each, which are in a bearing state, in the county; not more, I think. The truth is, the only industry which has as yet been really developed by the natives, is the Mustang trade. These miserable apologies for horses are retailed to the unsuspecting new-comer for from $20 to $50. A good riding and driving horse costs fully as much here as elsewhere. The livery-stables are also arranged on a system whereby the person who wishes to take an invalid to ride for half an hour every morning, must pay for his horse by the half day.

The great fault of the place, however, is its lack of amusements sufficient to keep the average invalid contented to remain. To be sure, one can at any time secure a mustang pony, but the probabilities are that if the animal does not "buck," he will be endowed with some other objectionable accomplishment. It is frequently the case, moreover, that horseback-riding is overdone by those who adopt this method of exercise; and some have been permanently injured by this means. I suppose that boating could be brought into favor, but as there is only an open roadstead in front of the town, it does not seem to be at all in vogue. The traveler is told of hunting and fishing grounds in the mountains some twenty miles distant. These, however, are not available for invalids.

Nevertheless, there are some pleasant drives about Santa Barbara. Every afternoon, when the tide is out, the beach is fairly alive with those enjoying a ride over its smooth surface, where they can have the benefit of the sea view, and at the same time listen to the music of the surf dashing against the shore. Six miles to the north-east of the village are the Sulphur Springs. The road thither runs a part of the way near the beach, and the remainder through a wild and rocky cañon. In a little recess, 1,400 feet above the sea, is a fountain which pours forth from the apparently solid rock its stream of hot sulphur water, affording, as is said, a curative to those rheumatics who choose to live in its waters. But the accommodations are so meagre, being only a few redwood shanties, scantily furnished, that few care to remain here for any considerable time. On the way to the springs, one, of course, stops to inspect the "big grapevine," whose fame, as well as its branches, has reached the sky. Since its admirers have become more numerous, its proprietors have shut it in by a high fence, whose only opening is protected by two Spanish saloons, each of which have to be stormed before the wonder can be examined.

Santa Barbara has, it will be observed, both its advantages and its disadvantages. It is neither an elysium, nor is it the reverse. As a sanitarium it is still an experiment, and what the result will be is yet to be seen. In individual instances within my own observation its climate has done wonders. I have known consumptives gain twenty pounds in weight within two months of their arrival here. In fact, nearly all of those who have been here long enough, to speak authoritatively, praise the climate, and will tell you of their improvement. Whether these benefits are to be permanent remains yet to be proved. It is possible that there may be other points in California which are equally efficacious in their effect upon lung diseases, but I hardly think that Santa Barbara has its equal. In time, if its climate stands the test of experiment, it will no doubt have suitable accommodations, but at present let no one come here with too exalted expectations.

SIGMA.

TWO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The State Agricultural Society and the Museum of Natural History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

Among the several institutions which receive pecuniary encouragement from the State, and submit their annual report to the Legislature, are the State Agricultural Society and the State Cabinet, or Museum of Natural History. A large brick building on State-street, known as the Agricultural and Geological Hall, is occupied in common by the officers of both institutions. These have their offices in it, the agricultural, natural history, and geological collections are stored in it; and the annual meetings of the Agricultural Society are held in the large hall in the basement of the building. The two institutions, however, are essentially distinct; the Agricultural Society being much the older. It was organized in 1832, at a convention of farmers and others held in Albany; and for nine years continued its labors for the improvement of agriculture, as a private corporation. In the Spring of 1841, the friends of the society applied to the State for aid, and an act was passed making a general appropriation of $8,000 annually for five years, for the "encouragement of agriculture" throughout the State. The money was apportioned among the different counties, and the society received $700 from the general fund. As incorporated by the Legislature, the society consists of a president, eight vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretaries, a treasurer, an executive committee and a general committee, the members of which are located in the several counties. Presidents of county agricultural societies are members ex-officio. All county societies using the general fund submit their yearly reports to the central society, which prepares and collates them, and with its own report, submits the volume annually to the Legislature. Annual fairs and cattle shows are held by the society, and a large portion of its income is derived from this source. Its reports are valuable repositories of information on all departments of agriculture, and especially in regard to the agricultural interests of the State. The papers read at the annual meetings are bound up with the official report. The society now numbers its members by hundreds, has a handsome sum in its treasury, and is generally in a flourishing condition.

The hall of the society is immediately in front of the visitor as he enters the building on State-street. It has two wide galleries, one above the other, round the sides, and beneath it is the large lecture-room. Agricultural machines, of new and improved patterns, models of others, and implements of husbandry of various kinds are displayed on this floor; among them are a few antiquated machines, such as were used when agriculture was in its infancy in the State. Around the walls are cabinets, containing specimens of wool, wheat, and other grain, cotton, fruit, collections of leaves, herbs, &c.; and the hand implements used in agriculture. Portraits of former officers of the society, old-fashioned daguerreotypes in cheap frames, also adorn the walls of the room. Ascending the iron stairs to the first gallery, we are met by a repetition of much that was below. In the wall cabinets are ranged glass vessels containing various kinds of foreign and domestic grain and seeds, specimens of manures, of several sorts of wood, common to the State, tobacco, wool, grasses, and more agricultural tools. An entomological collection is also placed here, showing the insects hurtful to fruit-trees, to grain, to animals, and to man, with specimens of wood and grain, showing the injuries caused by them. In the upper gallery, in addition to objects of the same character as appear elsewhere, there is an interesting collection of the rude agricultural tools used by the Hindoos. These were donations to the society, as were many other curious objects and relics, which are distributed among the general collection. Maps of various counties of the State, and a large geological and agricultural map of it, are suspended from the walls here, and plows, harrows, rakes, yokes, &c., of ancient and modern pattern cumber the floor. The arrangement of the articles might be improved with advantage. It appears now as if each article, as it was donated to or acquired by the society, had been deposited in the hall, in the first convenient spot, with very little regard for systematic arrangement. Possibly the Agricultural Society does not consider it any part of its business to keep up a well-ordered museum.

From the agricultural division of the building we pass to those rooms devoted to the natural history and geological collections. The first floor is occupied by a part of the latter. The geological specimens are arranged around the room in wall cabinets; the paleontological series in the glass-cases in the centre of it. Beginning on the left, the cabinets follow in the order of place in which the geological systems illustrated by the specimens are found. The lowest is the Laurentian system; next comes the Huronean, the Lower Silurian succeeds and the Middle Silurian, Upper Silurian, and Devonian follow in regular succession, each system having its divisions and subdivisions illustrated. In the centre cases are the fossils peculiar to each system. On the floor above, at either end of it, are the monstrous skeletons of the megatherium, the great armadillo, the fossil elk (found in Ireland,) and the skeleton of the mastodon, which was found sixty feet below the surface of the ground, when excavating for the foundation of a mill at Cohoes. These fine specimens of an extinct race of animals, are all carefully and handsomely mounted, and are one of the most interesting features of the museum. The wall cabinets of this room contain specimens of the various kinds of minerals found in the State, with fossils and plaster-casts of others. The top-floor is devoted mainly to the fauna of the State, the fishes, birds, reptiles, and wild animals. One cabinet contains a rather interesting collection of Indian and other relics, which have been presented to or purchased for the Museum.

There is no catalogue of the collection, and until this want is supplied the usefulness of the museum as an educational institution must be seriously impaired. This, however, is not the only point in which it needs improvement. Scarcely anything has yet been done to aid visitors to a knowledge of what they see. The average visitor leaves the geological department with a vague impression of having seen an innumerable quantity of stones, apparently very carefully preserved; but why, or for what purpose, there is very little to show him. If he be a geologist he, of course, will have no difficulty in understanding what he sees; but the average visitor is not a geologist. If he looks carefully in an obscure corner of the first cabinet he will see a small card, stating the order in which the specimens are arranged. When he has left this, or, as is most likely, if he fails to detect it, he is left entirely at sea. There are no geological maps around the room to illustrate the general outlines of geology; no geological maps of the State; nothing from which he can gain any information about the numerous queer-looking things which he is told are fossils; many of the specimens are not labeled, and the collection of fauna is so arranged that it is difficult to discriminate between the animals peculiar to the State and those of other countries. All this is easily susceptible of modification. If the officers of the museum cannot supply brains to its visitors, they at least can considerably increase the means of information accessible to them. In the first place, there should be a catalogue prepared, in a cheap and convenient style; the proper maps, diagrams, and charts should be supplied to the geological department; all the specimens should be properly and plainly labeled; and by means of cards containing brief and elementary explanations of the subjects contained in each cabinet, and which should be affixed to it, the visitor could at least gain some idea of what he was looking at, and of its relations to the other things he sees around him.

CHICAGO THIEVES CAUGHT.

Capture of the Men Who Stole $15,000 in Jewelry from a New-York Guest at a Hotel.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Feb. 7.

The circumstances of the Tremont Hotel robbery, which occurred three or four weeks ago were so inexplicable, and the amount stolen so large, that the detectives have been more exercised by the occurrence, perhaps, than by any recent criminal event in the city. Mr. Isaac Mills, a traveling salesman for a New-York manufacturing jewelry house, arrived at the hotel with a jeweler's trunk containing chains, lockets, and other articles of solid gold, the aggregate value of which was between $15,000 and $20,000. He was assigned to room No. 63, on the third floor of the hotel. The room fronts on Michigan-avenue, and the only door by which it can be entered is so situated as to be in full view from either of the two passage-ways on this floor. Entrance was effected to the room between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, while, it is supposed, Mr. Mills was at supper. Marks of a burglar's jimmy were found upon the door, and it is supposed to have been forced from the outside, though one theory was that the burglar had secreted himself in the room, and then forced his way out after effecting the robbery. Nearly everything of value in the trunk was taken. Mr. Mills, who was on his first trip for the house he represented, returned to New-York almost heartbroken at the loss, but after full explanation, was exonerated by his employers from blame, and the latter authorized that they would pay for the return of the goods thirty-three per cent. of their value. No blame was attached to the hotel proprietor, although, as is usual when valuables that cannot be put in our hotel safes, are left in a guest's room, the police in this instance had not been notified to furnish a special detective.

No clue whatever had been obtained to the robbers until yesterday afternoon. Suspicion attached itself to one or two old offenders at the time of the robbery, but the detective force, after ransacking the city, could not learn that they had been in Chicago of late. Yesterday Mr. Philo W. Scofield, a traveling agent for a New-York jewelry house, overheard in a jewelry store in this city, where he called on business, a proposition made to a member of the house to dispose of a large amount of chains at a very low price. The firm declined the offer, but Scofield, being interested, asked to see samples of the goods, and on sight immediately recognized the manufacturers' patterns. His suspicions being aroused, he put himself in communication with the parties. He arranged to pay the thieves $2,160 in currency for a quantity of bracelets and chains he valued at about $10,000. This done, he informed the Superintendent of Police, who detailed Detective Tyrrell, and employed a third party to assist in the capture. By arrangement, Scofield drove out in a buggy yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the man with whom he had negotiated, to the corner of Adams and Peoria streets. Here the man with Scofield was met by his partner. One of the men remained with the buggy. Scofield and the other crossed over into a lot on the corner of these streets, used for parking teams and "corralling" horses. Scofield's companion had the jewelry wrapped up in a bundle. The two climbed up into a wagon, and while the thief displayed his jewelry Scofield made a show of counting out the money. It had been arranged that Tyrrell should appear at this juncture, and though Scofield saw him on looking out from the wagon, the detective for some reason passed by without noting the wagon or its occupants. Scofield began to grow nervous, and finally took up his money, saying he was afraid to make the transaction in the wagon. He proposed that they jump back into the buggy and drive to a hotel. Acting on the suggestion, the thief threw the package of jewelry into the buggy and jumped in, just at the instant Tyrrell's companion, driving from an opposite direction, saw the situation, and, driving in front of the thief's buggy, locked wheels with it and cut off his escape with his horse. The thief in the buggy immediately jumped out and was seized by Tyrrell. His companion, however, rushed in and seized the package of jewelry and started on the run, pursued by Scofield. The latter immediately drew his revolver and began firing, whereupon the thief whirled around and the two clinched. The thief attempted to grab the revolver from Scofield's hand, and in the mêlée it was discharged, blowing a heavy glove on one of the thief's hands into shreds and burning him somewhat. This ended the struggle. Both the robbers were secured, and confined last night at one of the West-side precincts. The officers decline to give further particulars this morning, believing other parties are implicated who will be secured to-day. The value of the jewelry recovered is at least $9,000, and it is believed the whole amount will be in the possession of the officers within two or three days.

There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of consumption, and, indeed, so prevalent and fatal has this disease become that it is dreaded as the great scourge of the race; and yet, in the formative stages, all pulmonary complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. Jayne, which soothes and strengthens the bronchial tubes, allaying inflammation, and cleansing them and the lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for coughs and colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on pulmonary complaints, and it cures bronchitis effectually, if taken in time and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of bronchitis or asthma, will at once give this standard remedy a trial, they will never regret it. Sold everywhere.—*World.*

To Prevent Hair Falling.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT, dentist, invites inspection to a remarkable invention, which, in conjunction with his own patent air-cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
NO. 20 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR TIFFANY'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

TURNBULL—JENKINS.—Feb. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Hastings, D. D., GEORGE R. TURNBULL to CLARA, daughter of Edward O. Jenkins, all of New-York City.

DIED.

ANNER.—Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873, ELVIRA THERESA, wife of William S. Anner, and daughter of J. Marsden Smith, [illegible]

Relatives and friends [illegible] are invited to attend her funeral [illegible] 1 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—After a brief illness, [illegible] aged 61 years.

The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery [illegible]

BISSELL.—At New [illegible] FANNIE HAVENS, only daughter of E. C. and B. H. Bissell, in the 21st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWNE.—On [illegible] JAIME, son of E. B. and [illegible] 3 months and 15 days. Interment at Oswego. Oswego papers please copy.

BAGIOLI-SICKLES.—[illegible] TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES [illegible] ANTONIO BAGIOLI.

A solemn mass of requiem for the repose of their souls [illegible] of 6th-av. and West [illegible] the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock [illegible] are respectfully invited.

CORNWELL.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, [illegible] residence, Manhasset, [illegible] WELL, in the 80th year of his age, [illegible] H. Cornwell.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Manhasset, at 12½ o'clock on Monday [illegible] Carriages will be in waiting [illegible] Neck Depot, to convey [illegible] arrival of the train [illegible] 11:05 o'clock A. M.

CHAMBERS.—On Thursday, Feb. 6, LAURA DOLL, wife of Charles Chambers [illegible] her mother, Mrs. E. [illegible]

Relatives and friends [illegible] funeral, from the Church [illegible] son-av. and 84th-st., on Monday [illegible] and thence to Woodlawn [illegible]

Savannah, Augusta and New-Orleans papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 8, [illegible] ELIZA CHAPMAN, widow of [illegible] in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral [illegible] of her brother-in-law [illegible] place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

Middletown, Conn., papers please copy.

CARPENTER.—On Friday evening, [illegible] DREW B., son of Elias Carpenter, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also Company F, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to [illegible] Island, for interment on Tuesday morning.

"F" COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1873.

COMPANY ORDER NO. 2.—The active and [illegible] members of this command are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory [illegible] Feb. 10, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of proceeding to the Seventh Presbyterian Church [illegible] paying the last tribute of respect to our late [illegible] member ANDREW B. CARPENTER.

By order of Capt. GEO. J. CLAN RANALD.

W. E. BELL, First Sergeant.

DUNHAM.—After a brief illness, at his residence in East Chester, Westchester County, [illegible] day, Feb. 9, 1873, JOHN B. DUNHAM, [illegible]

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

FERRY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, [illegible] LUCIUS S. FERRY, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His remains will be taken to [illegible] Tuesday, Feb. 11, by the [illegible] arrival of the train.

LAKE.—At Lafayette, [illegible] Feb. 9, LAURA, only child of James and S. J. Lake, in the 6th year of her age.

MANN.—On the 8th of February, at his residence, No. 141 West [illegible]-st., Col. JOSIAH MANN, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACKENZIE.—On [illegible] RUTH, widow of the late John Mackenzie, [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends [illegible] funeral, from her late residence, [illegible] of Grand-st., at 1 o'clock [illegible]

STARRS.—At the Rectory of the Cathedral, Mulberry-st., on Thursday, [illegible] year of his age, Very Rev. WILLIAM STARRS, Vicar-General of the Arch-Diocese of New-York.

A solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, at the Cathedral on Monday, the 10th inst., [illegible] and the reverend clergy are respectfully invited to be present.

THOMAS.—Feb. 7, 1873, AUGUSTUS Thomas, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 10, at [illegible] residence of Mr. J. Henry Whitehouse, [illegible] Carriages will meet [illegible]

WEED.—At [illegible] Feb. 8, 1873, [illegible] wife of Harvey Weed, [illegible] 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends [illegible] attend her funeral [illegible] o'clock P. M. Train [illegible] leave at 8 A. M. [illegible] Fishkill at 3:35 P. M., [illegible] way at 9 A. M. from Chambers-st., [illegible] P. M.

WAGSTAFF.—At Hastings, on Hudson, on Saturday, Feb. 8, JOSEPH ALEXANDER, son of Joseph and Henrietta Wagstaff, in his 12th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, [illegible] Hastings, on Hudson, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 42d-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
NOW READY.

I.
BENSON J. LOSSING'S GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.
THE LIFE AND TIMES
OF
MAJ.-GEN. PHILIP SCHUYLER.
Two vols., crown octavo, with two steel-plate likenesses. Price.....$5 00

II.
MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS' MOST POWERFUL STORY.
PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE.
BY
MRS. ANNIE EDWARDS.
Author of "Ought We to Visit Her?" "Archie Lovell," "The Ordeal for Wives," &c. &c.
One vol., 8vo, fancy cloth.....
One vol., 8vo. paper.....
Mrs. Annie Edwards is one of the very best of the story writers of the day.—*Journal, Boston.*

III.
A NEW AND THOROUGHLY REVISED EDITION OF
WORDS AND THEIR USES.
BY
RICHARD GRANT WHITE.
One vol., crown 8vo. Price.....$2 00

IV.
NEARLY READY.
A NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
THE
NAPOLEON DYNASTY,
CONTAINING A FULL AND COMPLETE
BIOGRAPHY OF NAPOLEON III.
This remarkable book had a sale of nearly 25,000 copies the first year of its publication.
One vol., crown 8vo, toned paper and 22 full-page portraits. Price.....

Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 677 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

D. P. FACKLER, CONSULTING ACTUARY and AUDITOR, particularly experienced in examinations of life companies, and available as an independent audit. 320 Broadway, Rooms 4 and 5.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Republican Association.—The regular monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1873, at 8 o'clock, Head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. The third lecture of the course will be delivered by Hon. JOSEPH B. VARNUM. Subject, *State Legislation*. Ladies cordially invited. By order
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
MICHAEL CREGAN, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at No. 181 8th-av., on THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Republican Hall, corner 33d-st. and Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock.
HUGH GARDNER, Temporary Chairman.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, } Temporary Secretaries.
GEORGE W. LYON, }

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During a portion of the past week the market has been moderately active, and the general result of the business transactions would seem to indicate an improved condition of affairs. The most important auction held was that at the Exchange, on Thursday, Feb. 6, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which City real estate owned by Mr. Benjamin Lehmaier was disposed of to the value of $166,050. It was hardly expected that so large a proportion of the property offered would be sold as actually changed hands, and the result is therefore regarded with satisfaction by real estate dealers. The total value of City real estate sold at auction at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 8, is $417,450, as against the sum of $340,350, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Feb. 1. Independent of the public sales carried through, quite a number of important transactions have been recently consummated at private contract, and the demand for up-town lots is strong, with prices, as reported, still tending upward. Brokers and good judges of property agree that the market presents a better appearance than has been the case for some time past, and considerable activity for the next sixty days is confidently expected. Time, however, will determine whether the predictions made will be verified; meanwhile we abide events. The legal sale announced for Saturday, at the Exchange, by James M. Miller, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second-street, east of Fourth-avenue, was adjourned until Monday, March 10.

THE WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

For the present week the following auctions are announced, all at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, at which the property noted will be offered:

To-day, Monday, Feb. 10.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, John J. Post, Esq., referee, of a five-story brick tenement-house, with store and lot, situate on Delancey-street, north side, 25 feet west of Pitt-street; lot in size 25 by 75.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) Feb. 11.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executor's sale, by order of John Gedney, Esq., executor of the estate of Robert Parker, deceased, of the premises known as Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-street, south-west corner of Clinton-street, embracing two lots, together forming a plot in size 43.10 by 80, with buildings thereon consisting of two three-story brick, one two-story brick, one three-story brick front, and one three-story frame house. Also, public auction sale, the following realty: One lot, 23.9 by 100, with three-story brick store covering same, on the east side of First-avenue, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street; three lots, each 25 by 75, with four corrugated iron stores thereon, on the north side of East Thirty-fourth-street, 25 feet east of First-avenue; one building lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 200 feet west of Madison-avenue, with frame cottages thereon; and three lots, each 25 by 99.11, with two-and-a-half-story frame house and a stable thereon, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 30 feet east of Madison-avenue. Also, public auction sale of the leasehold property No. 245 Washington-street, east side, between Robinson and Murray streets, comprising a four-story brick building, with lease of lot in size 21 by 75; lease from the Rhinelander estate, term nine years from May 1, 1873; ground rent, $700 per annum, with taxes and assessments.

By Wm. Kennelly, administrator's sale, by order of Surrogate, under the direction of Jeremiah Kennedy, administrator, of the unexpired terms of two leases of property on the south-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth-street, embracing two lots, with four four-story and basement brick buildings thereon, corner lot in size 24.5 by 81.10 by 57.4 by 98.11, street lot in rear 25 by ½ block.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, John N. Lewis, Esq., referee, of a five-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 1,378 Third-avenue, west side, 76.8 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, lot in size 25.6 by 100, house 75 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale under similar order, John Fyne, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-first-street, north side, 234.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, lot in size 18.3 by 83.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, G. Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, of two houses and lots on East One Hundred and Third-street, north side, 85 feet west of Third-avenue. Lots in size each 17.6 by 50.11.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of 106 choice improved lots situate on leading streets and avenues in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn, near Lafayette-avenue Congregational and St. Paul's Episcopal Churches, adjacent to and surrounded by first-class improvements, within ten minutes' walk and [illegible] of four ferries; streets graded, [illegible] and sewered, with gas and water pipes laid. The terms of sale are liberal, and the sale is, therefore, one of importance, as tending to show the value placed by the public upon really desirable Brooklyn real estate.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., administrators' and executors' sale, by order of the administrators of the estate of Thomas Tileston, deceased, and the executors of the estate of Paul Spofford, deceased, of the balance of the very valuable property known as No. 37 Barclay-street and No. 42 Park-place, between Church-street and College-place, embracing a lot 25 by 188.6, extending through from street to street, improved with a five-story basement and sub-cellar fire-proof building covering same thereon; lease from Columbia College, dated May 1, 1871, term, twenty-one years, with two renewals; ground rent, $1,850 per annum to Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 till end of lease. The premises are rented until May 1 at the rate of $8,000 per year.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of a three-story brick house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, south side, 95 feet east of Third-avenue. Lot in size 15 by 100.10.

By James M. Miller, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, north side, 280 feet west of Fourth-avenue. Lot in size 20 by 99.10.

Friday, Feb. 14.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles E. Crowell, Esq., referee, of the store and lot No. 66 Front-street, north side, between Cuyler's-alley and Coenties-slip. Lot 23.3 by 85.6.

By Wm. Kennelly, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, M. T. Brennan, Esq., referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 75.6 by 98.3 by 113.8 by 82.8, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth-street, and one lot in rear of above, on the north side of West Fifty-fifth-street, 96.3 feet east of Broadway, in size 25 by 84.8 by 25 by 82.8.

Saturday, Feb. 15.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, James M. Miller, Esq., referee, at the Court-house at White Plains, Westchester County, at 12 M., of a three-story and basement frame house and lot, located at Morrisania, in the county named, and situate on Willis-avenue, east side, 103 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street. Lot in size 25 by 100.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Wm. H. McDougall, Esq., referee, at Petler's Hotel, New-Brighton, Staten Island, at 3 P. M., of fourteen plots of land, located at Middletown, Richmond County, and situate respectively on Park, Grandview, Castleton, Woodland, and Delaware avenues.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales are reported as recently effected by the brokers named at private contract:

By A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 8 Pine-street, two full lots on West One Hundred and Tenth-street, north side, 400 feet west of the Seventh-avenue Boulevard, and three full lots in rear on West One Hundred and Eleventh-street, south side, 400 feet west of the same avenue; sold together for $42,000.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2 on West Eighty-third-street, north side, 64.7 feet east of the Grand Boulevard; sold together for $28,000.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., No. 6 Pine-street, New-Jersey real estate, viz.: Sixty-seven acres of unimproved land located at West Elizabeth, sold for $42,000; forty acres of unimproved land located at Cranford, sold for $27,000; thirty-six lots situate on Newark Boulevard, Elizabeth, sold for $9,000; a house and lot on Main-street, Orange, sold for $8,800, and a house with one acre of land at Linden sold for $8,000. Total, $94,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 7.

Boulevard, e. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 138th-st., 25x120.1 to Bloomingdale road	$8,000
Delancey-st., s. s., 86 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., 22x94, bought and sold	nom.
Eldridge-st., e. s., 131.6 ft. s. of Broome-st., 19.1x87.6, Ch. G. ½ part	6,500
Forsyth-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100, h. and l	24,000
Marion-st., No. 46, 30x95.5, ½ part	10,000
32d-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 4th-av., 30x98.9, indefinite title	8,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	72,500
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27.6x98.9	21,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21.6x88, foreclosure	5,825
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x100.5, 6 hs. and ls., mortgages $25,600	40,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 169.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 17.10x100.5, h. and l	27,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.5, h. and l	38,000
[illegible]th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l	26,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 226.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82.2, h. and l	14,000
[illegible]d-st., n. s., 178.10 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19.2x82.2, h. and l	14,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 200x100.8; 87th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 200x100.8	90,000
14[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x½ block	14,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

42d-st., s. s., 270.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20.10x½ block	$35,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	850
Same property conveyed again	30,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Baxter-st., No. 26, 3 years, per year	$1,400
New Park place, No. 101, store, 3 years, per year	2,100
Union-square, Nos. 5, 7, and 9, (Spingler House,) floor over n. s. of entrance, 4½ yrs., per year	5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.
NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease, lot and dwelling on 23d-st.; 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS—No. 299 5th-av., south-east corner 31st-st., 25x100 feet, for business purposes; ground rent $12,500 per annum; or FOR SALE for $125,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., first-class four-story Dorchester stone house, finished in the most superior manner. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE No. 350 Broadway, with "L" on Franklin; the store is about 25x150 feet, with "L" on Franklin-st. 25x70 feet; will be sold at a bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 107TH-ST., NEAR the grand Boulevard, with handsome water front. Inquire of C. A. REES, No. 170 William-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—Near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone.

EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near Broadway, three-story brown-stone.

EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—Between Madison and 5th avs., four-story brown-stone.

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.

EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick.

EAST FORTIETH-STREET—Between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown-stone.

EAST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.

WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story Nova Scotia stone.

EAST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.

WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.

EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Near 5th-av., elegant four-story brown-stone.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.

WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.

FIFTH-AVENUE—A large and elegant house near 48th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story stone house near 53d-st.

MADISON-AVENUE—Between 36th and 37th-sts., first-class four-story brown stone.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Between 35th and 36th-sts., three-story brown-stone.

Also, many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avenues, and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.,
Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES
FOR SALE BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No 3 Pine-st.

Up-town office for the convenience of obtaining permits at No. 35 East 17th-st., Everett House, Union-square.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, corner Pine-st., offers the following desirable lots for sale:

23d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., six lots suitable for a factory.

South 5th-av., between Prince and West Houston sts., three lots.

Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts., three lots.

40th-st., near Madison-av., four stable lots.

80th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., six lots.

82d-st., near 8th-av., two lots and gore running through.

109th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., four lots.

St. Nicholas-av., south of 155th-st., about twenty-one lots.

95th, 96th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., several plots.

Thirty-eight lots, twelve of them on a one hundred-foot street, within 150 feet of the Central Park, will be sold on easy terms.

Also several other well-located and cheap plots.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.

The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND THE CENtral Park, a large double house, in perfect order and with all modern improvements; stable and coach-house very roomy; greenhouse, &c.; four or five lots of ground, artistically laid out. This is a very desirable residence for any one wanting a large house, large grounds, and commodious stable, in a desirable neighborhood, near the Park, and is a rare opportunity; early possession; price $50,000. The above property is worth much more than is asked for it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—The elegant four-story, French-basement, brown-stone house No. 26 East 38th-st.; built by Robbins; about 19 feet wide and most desirable in all respects; close to Madison-av.; neighborhood unsurpassed; possession May 1, 1873. Price to rent, $400 per month. Price for sale, with furniture, $55,000; or without furniture, $45,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LARGE TRACTS OF CITY PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT—FOR SALE—A plot of about twelve acres, at Fort George, on high ground, and on both sides of 10th-av.; price $225,000.

ALSO,

At Inwood, a plot of twenty acres; high ground; water rights with site; price $325,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND DEEP CORner first-class Store on Broadway, below Canal-st., with large rent roll. Price $400,000. Light on three sides.

ALSO,

one more Corner for sale. Fifty feet on Broadway by 150 feet on side street. Price $650,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN WEST 47TH-ST., and close to 5th-av., a very desirable four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21 feet wide and in perfect order throughout. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST.—A FINE house, 28 feet wide, on Columbia College lease, well built and finished, and in first-class order. Price reasonable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DWELLING-houses, with modern improvements, good order, between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 60th sts. Prices from $10,000 to $30,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house, 25x50x100, on West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. House in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY marble store, in Pearl-st., near Wall-st.; the basement is fitted up for offices.

The property will be sold at a great bargain. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON 112TH-ST., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $8,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE City Hall Park—The first-class store No. 234 Broadway; five story, 36x120 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 53D ST., AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.; possession at an early day—A first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house. Price, $45,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STABLE—SUITABLE FOR SIX HORSES, and house if desired, at No. 556 Broome-st. Inquire at No. 232 West 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 18TH-ST.—FOR SALE.—For sale, a large corner plot. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts. to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.

O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

$10,000. $10,000. $10,000. $10,000.

For sale, a new three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, for only $10,000, in Degraw-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The owner requires only a small cash payment, and will leave the balance of purchase money on mortgage, as he feels that the property is sure to rise and the investment is secure. Address C. GOODRICH, Box No. 3,826 New-York Post-office, or on the premises.

CREDIT MOBILIER HAS MADE some men "poor indeed." But none can draw blanks who buy the gilt-edge improving lots in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) to be sold at auction by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at the Exchange Sales-room. Send for a map at No. 21 Park-row, office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Brown stone, high stoop, all improvements, new; only $9,000; possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFORD PARK AND LAKE View, (Paterson.)—Corner plot, contains seven and one-fourth lots, at Rutherford Park; corner plot, contains four and one-half lots; also, two plots containing three lots each at Lake View. Terms easy. Address the owner, E. MOORING, No. 551 West 37th-st., City.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

FOR SALE.—ONE-QUARTER OF AN UNdivided interest of about thirteen acres, more or less, at Fort George, 10th-av., and about 187th-st., for $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Ten to fourteen rooms; five minutes from depot; three trains daily; three hours from New-York. F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WESTCHESTER FARM OF 100 acres, and one of forty at old prices, on line of New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., or Tarrytown.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE, A DESIRABLE corner for baker or grocer; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to J. YOUMANS, agent, at Yonkers.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 13,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
To close various interests:

TWENTY BROOKLYN HOUSES and a large number of lots, situated as follows: No. 147 Henry-st., near Pierrepont-st. and Henry Ward Beecher's Church, a very desirable house; No. 64 Henry-st., near Fulton-st., desirable dwelling; No. 73 Orange-st., almost adjoining Mr. Beecher's Church, two-story house with large lots; Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608 Vanderbilt-av., corner St. Mark's-av., an entire row of fine stores; No. 290 Marcy-av., dwelling-house and store; Nos. 85 and 104 Hopkins-st., two dwelling-houses. Also, several small cottages on 18th and 20th sts. Also, five choice lots on Greene-av., south side, 550 feet east of Nostrand-av. Also, five lots on 17th-st., south side, 400 feet east of 10th-av. Terms very easy. Maps ready at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NO. 245 WASHINGTON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON STREET—The four-story brick building and lease of lot, situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray sts., known as No. 245. The lease is from the Rhinelander Estate, nine years to run from May, 1873. Ground rent $700 per annum, taxes and assessments. Lot, 21x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH-WEST CORNER GRAND AND CLINTON STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John Gedney, Esq., executor of Robert Parker, deceased,

GRAND-ST.—The two lots, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Grand and Clinton sts., and known as Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT EXCHANGE Sales-room, three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 329 East 17th-st., opposite Livingston-place; independent walls and modern improvements. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA WIDE STORE.
Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORES TO RENT ON UNION-SQUARE.—14th-st., South side, extra large.......$10,000
West side, (Broadway,) corner store, 26x75, and one loft 26x118.......15,000
East side, (4th-av.,) elegant iron front building, newly built.

Also on Broadway and 4th-av. sides of the square, dwellings to lease to be altered. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

ELEGANT OFFICE IN THE PARK Bank building, Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, to rent. It is over fifty feet wide, and fifty-six feet deep, finished very handsomely, high ceiling, perfect light and ventilation, heated by steam, and has also fire-places and grates; two fire and burglar-proof vaults; wash-room and water-closet; every convenience, complete in one office. The building is strictly fire-proof, and the office the cheapest in any first-class building below Chambers-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

OFFICES TO LET.

In the Drexel fire-proof building, corner of Broad and Wall-streets. Offices singly or en suite. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET.—TO LET OR LEASE, the modern large store, with basement and sub-basement, corner of Vesey and Church sts.; size, 50x100 feet; all in good order; possession on or before 1st of May. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The extra wide lot No. 224 5th-av., four doors north of 26th-st., (Madison-square,) to lease on ground rent for twenty-one years, at $10,500 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

FIRST-CLASS BANKING-ROOM TO LET—No. 744 Broadway, fitted with desks, counters, &c. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET—South-west corner Broadway and Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO LET OR LEASE ON GROUND RENT—A wide corner, for business purposes, on west side of 5th av., below 32d-st., or for sale for $250,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class store No. 501 Broadway, about 30x200; through to Mercer-st.; rent $20,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, to let in the fire-proof building of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Wall-st., near Broad-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BENNETT'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets. Offices to let, singly or en suite. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOURTH-ST., STORE AND MANUfacturing property, 60x75 feet, four-story building, seventy-five feet east of Broadway. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 28 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FIRST-CLASS fire proof bonded warehouses, Nos. 501 and 503 Washington-st. Apply at once to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid loft, 55x200, occupied by Mason Hamlin Organ Company. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

FOUR LOTS ON 99TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs., for sale at a low figure, and on easy terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY MANSIONS AND GROUNDS TO RENT.—10th-av., 82d and 83d sts., with twenty-five lots of ground, stable, &c.......$3,000
156th-st., with stables, out-buildings, and 10 lots of ground.......2,000
Elegant residence at Bloomingdale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent $800. Also, a two-story and basement house, No. 1,620 1st-av.; rent $650. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,000. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

GENEVA, N. Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 202 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL DWELLing-houses, with modern improvements, furnished and unfurnished, between 2d and 6th avs. and 9th to 15th sts. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A PRETTY house at Orange, eight rooms, near depot. Inquire of S. E. BLACKWELL, No. 128 2d-av., New-York.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP house, No. 8 Lafayette-place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate, 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana,** on the Illinois River, **are completed,** and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities,** and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of **which insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed,** and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, **$20,000** per mile. **Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000.** Road runs through **a populous** and **rich agricultural** district from **Oswego** to **Lewiston,** on the **Niagara River,** with branches to **Buffalo** and **Suspension Bridge.** Connects at either end with leading **Trunk Lines; is admirably located** for securing large and profitable **local** and **through business; 45** miles of track already laid; and whole length, **150** miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,244	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,404	1434	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,383
1,647	1,727	1,967	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.

—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.

(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1873, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, Mr. AUGUSTUS W. PAYNE was duly elected President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM

RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

For sale by

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.

Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE MUTUAL TRUST INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, a committee duly appointed by the corporators of the above-named institution, to receive subscriptions to its capital stock, hereby give notice, pursuant to the act of incorporation of said company, that they will open books and receive subscriptions on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1873, at the Bank of the Metropolis, corner of Broadway and Sixteenth (16th) st.

Subscriptions will also be received at the Banking-house of Wm. Alex. Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

F. D. TAPPEN,
ED. F. DELANCEY,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on THURSDAY, 13th inst., and reopened March 1, 1873.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.

By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 41 EAST 14TH-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven trustees and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the office as above on MONDAY, Feb. 17, 1873, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AUGUSTUS M. HUSTED, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 30 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.

68TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 30, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest dividend of 3½ Per Cent., payable on demand to the shareholders as registered of this date.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.

THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on Feb. 1, 1873.

J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of taxes, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 10 proximo, till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE for a term of years, dock and bulkhead on North River, south of Canal-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A LAWYER OF GOOD standing, a pleasant office with a lawyer of high reputation. Address LAWYER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

The Winter term will commence on the 10th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDing in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address J. W., Box No. 2,565 New-York Post-office.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Route Neuilly, Paris.)

Second term begins on Feb. 1. French classes for ladies three times a week.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLE.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.

E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. Y.

REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

FINE ART TUITION—IN OIL AND water color painting, by Prof. G. A. GILBERT, Studio, No. 142 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF ENGlish classics and mathematics, highly recommended for thoroughness and tact, is prepared for an engagement. Address A. M., Box 102 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Trustees and other officers and committees for the ensuing year will be held at its rooms, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February next. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and close at 8 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN A. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—A MEETing of depositors will be held at First District Court, corner of Chambers and Centre sts., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. Depositors of other savings banks invited. President Van Name and Vice-President Goddard are expected.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REFORM Committee will be in attendance at polls, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY next, 13th inst., from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE.

Black Dress Goods.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.
HANDSOME ALPACAS.......30 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.......50 cents.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
LINENS! LINENS!
ALL THE BEST BRANDS IMPORTED.

IRISH FRONTING LINENS, at 45c., 50c., 55c., and 60c. per yard, and upward.
IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, at 25c., 30c., 35c., and 37½c. per yard, and upward.

TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS.

7-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 50, 55, 57½, and 60 cents per yard.
7-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 50, 55, 62½, 70, and 75 cents per yard.
8-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 45 to 62½ cents per yard.
8-4 BLEACHED DAMASKS at 75 cents to $1 10 per yard.
8-4 EXTRA HEAVY BARNSLEY DAMASKS from 90 cents to $1 45.
5-8 LINEN NAPKINS at 85c., 90c., $1 10 to $1 50 per dozen.
3-4 LINEN NAPKINS at $1 25 to $3 50 per dozen.
4-8 LINEN DOYLIES, at 55, 60, 62½, 70 cents to $1 per dozen.
SCOTCH HUCK TOWELS, ALL LINEN, from $1 35 to $3 60 per dozen.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

GREAT
BARGAINS
in
SHIRTING
and
SHEETING MUSLINS.

NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLINS, only 19c. per yard.
WAMSUTTA MILLS MUSLINS, only 18c. per yard.
UTICA MILLS MUSLINS, only 15c. per yard.
LONSDALE MILLS MUSLINS, only 14c. per yard.
HILL'S SEMPER IDEM MUSLINS, only 14c. per yard.
FRUIT OF THE LOOM MUSLINS, only 14c. per yard.
POCASSETT F. F., extra heavy, only 11½c. per yard.
CHAPMAN C. extra fine, only 12½c. per yard.
ATLANTIC SHEETINGS, at 12½, 13½, 13½ and 14 cents.
PEPPERILL MILLS, at 12½, 13½, and 14 cents.
8-4 SHEETINGS, at 30, 35 and 37½ cents per yard.
9-4 SHEETINGS, at 32½, 35 and 40 cents per yard.
10-4 SHEETINGS, at 35, 38 to 45 cents per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT KINZEY'S.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT
CLEARING SALE BEFORE
REMOVAL TO OUR NEW
STORES, BROADWAY, CORNER [illegible].
LOT OF GOODS CLOSING OUT
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT YOUR
OWN PRICES, BEFORE REMOVAL.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF RIBBONS, FROM 3c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, FROM 1c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, 3c. UP.
CLOSING OUT FRINGES, GIMP, TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, &c., &c.
THOUSANDS OF HANDKERCHIEFS OF EVERY KIND, FROM 6c. UP.
KID GLOVES CLOSING OUT FROM 25c. PAIR UP.
UNDER-WEAR, CORSETS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., CLOSING OUT.
EMBROIDERIES, SETTS, COLLARS, TIDIES, AND LACE GOODS CHEAP.
LACE CURTAINS, QUILTS, NAPKINS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, CHEAP.
THOUSANDS OF SILK TIES, BOWS, AND SCARFS, FROM 6c. UP.
REMNANTS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., LOW.
CLOSING OUT OUR STOCK OF REAL LACES VERY LOW.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 661 BROADWAY, BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

RICHARD BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES'
UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JUST OPENED—10,000 YARDS HAMBURG Edgings and Insertions, new and choice, at extremely low prices. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

NOTICE.—FOR THIRTY DAYS, REAL Point, Point Applique, Valenciennes, Black, Guipure, Thread, and Yak Laces will be offered at extremely low prices, previous to taking stock. BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth models with each pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AT NO. 18 JOHN-ST.,
EVERY DAY AT 10½ A. M. TILL ALL IS SOLD.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

TO THE TRADE.—Closing-out sale of metal and other goods; also one safe, four desks, six show-cases, counters, shelves, &c., &c.

The fixtures will be positively offered at 12 M. on Wednesday.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 184 Water-st., New-York, by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, under the direction of George Ricardo, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, a large quantity of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., &c., consisting in part of forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, shovels, mills, presses, shears, saws, cutters, scrapers, safes, pumps, plows, and numerous other articles suitable for the farm, the garden, and the lawn; seeds in great variety; one iron safe, office furniture, stools, desks, chairs, agricultural warehouse; seed and other boxes, &c.

Catalogues now ready and may be obtained at the store, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE lease, on premises No. 744 Broadway.—United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN H. PLATT, as Assignee, &c., against OLIVER H. P. ARCHER.—Pursuant to an order of this Court, dated Jan. 31, 1873, the undersigned will sell at public sale on MONDAY, the 3d day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, the lease made by John David Wolfe, to the Stuyvesant Bank of and in the premises number seven hundred and forty-four (744) Broadway, in the City of New-York. The lease will expire May 1, 1880. The sale will be made subject to the approval of this Court, and subject to all the terms and covenants contained in said lease, and in a subsequent agreement between the same parties.

For terms of sale and full particulars, inquire at the office of the undersigned, at No. 40 Wall-street, New-York.

JOHN H. PLATT,
Receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank.

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL GOODS AND MATERIALS, &C.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK TRUMPLER, bankrupt.—The undersigned will sell at public sale on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 37 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, by Johnston & Van Tassel, Auctioneers, a lot of optical and mathematical goods and materials, consisting of drawing-instruments, pens, leads, rules, &c., magnifiers, reading-glasses, condensers, telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses and eye-pieces for same, spectacles and eye-glasses, English and French, and glasses and cords for same; spectacle-cases, spirit-levels, &c., &c., late-ly the stock in business of F. Trumpler, above named.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 4 P. M., a PRIVATE LIBRARY of rare and choice works. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS an assortment of miscellaneous books, new and old, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, a collection made by a Bibliomaniac. Catalogues are ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Feb. 10, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, Messina oranges and lemons, landing, ex steam-ship Trinacria, and can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River, 350 boxes Malaga lemons landing.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED.

GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial Business Agents, No. 63 Broadway.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: H. B. Claflin & Co., dry goods; Granville, Whittlesey & Co., hats and caps, No. 30 Broadway, and leading bankers and merchants.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND GOOD-WILL of one of the oldest-established lumber-yards in the City. Apply to SIMPSON, CLAPP & CO., No. 37 William-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Saturday, Feb. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26.
Parthia, Wed'day, Feb. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, March 5.
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19	*Cuba, Wed'day, March 12.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

GREECE, ANDREWS....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.......Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 876 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAU...Wed'day, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE...Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.............DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, WESTERN..........Saturday, March 1

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

VICTORIA...Sat., Feb. 15	EUROPA...Sat., March 1
ANGLIA...Sat., Feb. 22	INDIA......Sat., March 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—The VICTORIA sails at 9 A. M., Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Mar. 19, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

20th, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO

JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BATTEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 20th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Leading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM................March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR................April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........2,500 tons
PEMBROKE............2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN..........3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin..........53 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Feb. 15.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,)..........Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)...Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........March 6

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.), 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad (Air-line), 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:20, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:08 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 6:34, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9:11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:5C P. M.; Paterson, 5:42, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH- av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—On hand as usual a large number of professed Protestant and all other cooks, lady's-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, young girls; those lately landed; country or City.

ATTENTION, LADIES!—FOR FIRST-class servants of all nationalities, for City or country, apply to WALKER'S Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV. will be found a large number of well-recommended male and female servants, to suit all capacities, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, a native of England, of experience in above capacity; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Fine Washing.—By a very neat and tidy young woman; understands the duties of either capacity perfectly; is willing to do all three works in a small plain family; is pleasant and obliging; good City references. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young woman, who is a thorough family servant in every respect; has best City reference from last employer; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; can give recommendations as first-class laundress. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy English Protestant girl, a situation in a private family; has good references and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID—WAITRESS.—BY two girls, together; one as chamber-maid and fine washer; other as regular waitress or parlor-maid; has good City references; does not object to go in the country. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chambermaid or waitress; understands everything appertaining to either situation; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY Scotch Protestant chamber-maid; has excellent references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AND NOT a superannuated old woman, but a spry, smart, middle-aged person, with City references for sobriety and good kitchen management; is a first-rate family cook in joints, fowls, soups, bread, biscuit, pies, and puddings; wages $20; will do the coarse washing and ironing for a small family. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOKING, WASHING, AND IRONING, Chamber-maid and Waitresses.—By two neat, tidy servants, who are willing to do the entire work of a family between them; both thoroughly understand their duties in all branches; have best City recommendations from last place, five years. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—AN EXCELLENT PLAIN FAMILY cook, only middle-aged, sober, honest, and industrious; can do any kind of substantial cooking; will do coarse washing and ironing; four years' City reference; wages $18. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By a very tidy servant, who is an excellent family cook; can make best of bread and biscuit; is also a very good washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; will give best City recommendations from last City employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHLY understands all duties connected with a hotel in the City or country; can cook and serve game, fish, poultry, &c., in the very best style; has first-class recommendations from all former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, a situation; is a very good washer and ironer; no objection to do the house-work for a small family; very good City reference. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; will be found a respectful, willing, and neat servant, a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—ENGLISH CANADIAN; FIRST-class cook; wages $25; no washing; has City and near-by country references; comparatively young, tidy, smart, knows her business thoroughly. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN a small City family, where two girls are kept, and no men servants; a very honest, competent, and trusty woman; excellent City references. Interviews arranged by the Select Family Intelligence Office, 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CANADIAN cook, a situation in hotel, club house, restaurant, or private family; can give reference from either; understands French cooking perfectly. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds of nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A first-class English cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, excellent baker, &c.; lived in the best families; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy English Protestant girl, a situation in a private family; has good references; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 28th-st. Ring the bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable, steady young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; can give good references, and is very neat and obliging. Call or address at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED COOK; can do all kinds of cooking, soup, meats, game, boning and larding; is an excellent baker and dessert-maker; has the best of references. Call at the French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK a permanent situation; will go in the country with a City family; has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, NOT SO particular about high wages as for a kitchen-maid; has good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook; understands marketing; best City reference. Call at No. 968 6th-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
FOR ANY CAPACITY, AND OF ANY NATIONALITY, AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS. All highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 412 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LAdy, of the highest respectability and refinement, desires the position as house-keeper in a private family; is fully qualified to take entire charge of house, children, and servants; a most reliable and trustworthy person. Address, with full particulars, M. W. P., Box No. 159 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF large experience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, first-class boarding-house, or private family; does not object to the care of children; first-class City references. Address W. H. C., Box No. 3,867, New-York Post-office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, of experience as a house-keeper; no objection to the country. Address M. A. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young girl, (lately landed.) Has best recommendations from the old country; is a good family servant in every respect; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing well; will go for $10 per month in a good home. Call at 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, as maid and seamstress; competent in every respect, and can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, with good City references; does French fluting, plaiting, puffing, and all kinds of finery, and gents' linens; does up her work in the best French style; thoroughly understands her business. Address M. A. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SIX YEARS' REFERENCE from a good Brooklyn family; City reference from last place, which say she flutes, puffs, and does up laces and fineries equal to the best French blanchisseuse; wages $18; is young, obliging, and pleasant. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By a very respectable, honest, sober, desirable woman; first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine and coarse work, French fluting, box pleating, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as laundress; is a thoroughly competent person, and can give the highest reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress in a private family; is willing to do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; City references. Call at No. 407 West 25th-st., second floor front.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day washing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 10.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress who can do up the finest clothes; understands French fluting, polishing, &c.; has good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av. Employment Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD WASHER AND ironer wishes a gentleman's or lady's washing. Address Cora Lemon, No. 142 West 33d-st., room No. 2.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable person as maid and seamstress in a good private family; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address E. G., No. 641 6th-av.

NURSE.—EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, with five years' City reference; leaves her place, 27th inst., for satisfactory reasons; takes entire charge, night and day; very neat, careful, pleasant girl, about twenty-five years of age; wages $18. Orders received for this servant and her calls, in charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG Protestant girl; is fond, kind and affectionate to children; is a very good family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; will give best City recommendations from last place. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 100 West 27th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT NURSE FOR infant or others; good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A very neat, tidy young Protestant girl, who is a neat family sewer, kind to children, &c.; has no objections to do anything in a family which may be required; will give best recommendations as to honesty, capability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—A young, genteel, and intelligent girl, experienced and tasty, with first-class City references to gentlemen's families. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and genteel looking young girl, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place at waiting; has four good City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress or Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman, highly recommended and respectable; excellent waitress; also chamber-maid, experienced nurse; good family sewing; best testimonials for all the above; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress; understands the duties of the situation perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; would do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to country; City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at No. 38 West 13th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERson, as waitress; is also a good plain sewer; three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 219 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR THE INDEPENDENT; great inducements and most liberal commissions offered; two beautiful chromos, worth $10, given to each new subscriber. One agent reports eighty-two names in ten hours; another 400 in three weeks; from $10 to $20 per day easily made by an experienced canvasser. Apply to F. C. BLISS, No. 3 Park-place.

OFFICE-BOY.—WANTED IN OFFICE OF importing dry-goods firm, a good boy; must write a good hand, and reside with his parents. Address OFFICE, Box No. 160 Times Office.

WANTED.—A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING WOman to do general housework in a small American family; must be a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and have good reference. Apply at No. 104 West 41st-st. until 12 o'clock, or in the evening before 9 o'clock.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN ACTIVE, intelligent boy of fifteen to eighteen years. Address, with particulars, references, &c., RAILROAD, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF EXPERience as buyer in a large millinery house. Address C., Box No. 160 Times Office, stating experience and giving references.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to
LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—THREE BOYS FOR NOTION department; those having had some experience preferred. Address NOTIONS, giving references, Box No 160 Times Office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER in a private family; must understand his business, and be well recommended. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock at No. 424 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a private family, with good references. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 33 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Apply from 9 till 12, at No. 10 West 32d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c. —Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PERSONAL.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to adopt her baby to some good family who wish to bring it up as their own. Please call at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., top floor, Room No. 10, for two days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE.
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

FIFTH-AV.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF three or five rooms can be had, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located double house, No. 45 5th-av.

NO. 594 7TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—A pleasant second floor, with board, to three adults of intelligence and refinement; family small and private; references exchanged.

A.—NO. 67 WEST 35TH-ST.—A BACK room on second floor to let to two gentlemen, with or without board; references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341, ONE GOOD SIZE room, with sunny exposure, to rent to gentleman, without board; reference exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, who has excellent City and country references; can be seen at his present employer's. Call or address No. 404 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; a careful, steady driver; respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate, and trustworthy in every respect. Address Watson, No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN (WITH cottage preferred.)—By a respectable Protestant man; married; good driver and groom; can do gardening, care furnace, milk, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Call at stable, No. 15 East 58th-st., or at the house, No. 15 East 57th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young married Englishman, of long experience in England and New-York; first-class City reference. Call or address THOMAS, No. 42 East 32d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; first-class City references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address W. D., No. 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th-st., in harness-store.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. B., Box No. 222 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH coachman; understands his duties perfectly; excellent City references. Call or address R. D., Nos. 8 and 10 East 31st-st., livery-stables.

FARM-WORK—COOK—OR WILL TAKE a Farm on Shares.—By a respectable middle-aged man and wife, from State of Maine; understands every branch of farming; his wife is an excellent cook and butter-maker, or will do house-work; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERIcan man, (married, one child,) where he can have cottage; is competent to take full charge of a farm; can plow, sow, reap, &c., and is a practical working man; best testimonials for character. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, no family; has a thorough knowledge of the business, both practically and scientifically; eight years' experience in this country; best recommendations. Call on or address German, L. C., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., or florist, 5th-av. and 42d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried; understands his business in all its branches; will be disengaged on the 1st of March; best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 4, Saugatuck, Fairfield County, Conn.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, married; understands management of greenhouse, graperies, cultivation of fruits, vegetables, laying grounds, &c.; reference first-class. Address J. H., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GROOM, OR FOOTMAN AND GROOM. —By a respectable young man, willing and obliging; strictly temperate; can clean and care horses nicely; will, if required, build fires, do errands, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—A steady young man, twenty-three years old, unmarried, thoroughly understanding four European languages, with considerable experience in the newspaper business, and now in charge of the mailing and delivery departments of one of the largest newspaper establishments in New-York, wishes to secure a position with some Western paper. First-class references. Only Western publishers will please address L., care of Robert Day, No. 53 Sands-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE single man, who can take care of horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, build fires, &c.; three years' references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, HIGHly respectable, and recommended as being a thorough waiter and good, useful man in and about the house; excellent carver; very willing; understands care silver, salads, &c.; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as first-class waiter; has the best of City references for thorough efficiency, sobriety, and general character. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address, by letter only, J. Charles, No. 59 5th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A Protestant young man; understands his business thoroughly; has City references; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young man (speaks English fluently) as waiter in a small private family, or private boarding-house; willing, sober, and obliging; City reference. Call or address 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant man as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 636 6th-av., corner of 37th-st.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PERson who will procure me a position in the Post-office or Custom-house. Address COLUMBUS, Box No. 154 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,154 Broadway,
between 26th and 27th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JAMES E. HAYES....Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 17.

Mr. Hayes begs to announce that on the above date the season will be resumed at this favorite theatre, whose record for the past nine years is made honorable with the names of many of the most famous dramatic, spectacular, and comedy successes, which can be recalled to-day with pleasure in the home circle as among the most brilliant, and at the same time the most pure and graceful, to be remembered of the New-York stage.

Upon this occasion, also, Mr. Hayes will have the honor to reintroduce the best-remembered and most famous of all the Olympic successes,

the unapproachable comedian,
Mr. G. L. FOX!

who returns to New-York, the scene of his earliest triumphs, and the Olympic Theatre, the stage of his proudest celebrity,

FOR A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT ONLY.

Mr. Fox interrupts for this purpose his most successful tour through the Western and Southern States, where his fame had preceded him, and his name was already almost a household word, and he will revive, with all the brilliant adjuncts of its original production, the world renowned pantomime, of

HUMPTY DUMPTY!

To be produced with
Magnificent scenic effects,
Wonderful new tricks and varieties,
New costumes, and all
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Full particulars hereafter.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of
MR. SOTHERN
in his original character of
DAVID GARRICK,

universally acknowledged to be a far more brilliant and powerful impersonation than any he has yet attempted.

Herald—"He was as great last night even as fame accords to Garrick."

Times—"He must have genius for tragedy as well as for comedy. His performance of Garrick is one of singular force and brilliancy; a far higher and broader ideal than anything else he does."

DAVID GARRICK
will be represented every evening and every
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
until further notice.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Acts I. and II.—Mr. INGOT'S HOUSE.
Act III.—GARRICK'S STUDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Sole Manager..........MAX MARETZEK
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 24.
Positively last appearances of
PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The box-office will be opened for subscription on Wednesday, Feb. 12. Subscribers of last season desirous of retaining their boxes or seats will please leave notice at the box-office.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE 12 NIGHTS.

Boxes..........$300
Choice of Reserved seats..........48

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.
THIRD WEEK AND
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the wonderful drama,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, Welsh Edwards, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured six days in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

SECOND WEEK
of the popular comedian,
MR. W. J. FLORENCE,
in his world-famous character of
BOB BRIERLY,

in Tom Taylor's instructive dramatic picture, in 5 parts, illustrating phases in English every-day life, entitled

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

presented with new and appropriate scenery, and cast to the full strength of the company.

MR. FLORENCE
will act BOB BRIERLY
at the MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. ONE WEEK ONLY of the great actor, F. S. CHANFRAU, in De Walden's Original Comedy of SAM! SAM!	AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST WEEK of the young actor, Mr. J. M. WARD, in Maeder's Drama of BUFFALO BILL; Or, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.

C. E. WINTTER..........No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER..........No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN..........No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL..........*Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL..........No. 237 Broadway
E. STEIGER..........No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER..........No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS..........No. 286 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH..........No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM..........No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS..........Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD..........No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH..........No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL..........corner 52d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINMULLER, German Savings Bank..........4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG..........No. 111 Broadway

J. M. BELLEW'S READINGS...FEB. 13.

STEINWAY HALL.

The increasing furore in the cultivated circles of New-York to hear this GREAT READER, induces the management to announce a FIFTH READING, on THURSDAY, when there will be presented this

PROGRAMME:

ENOCH ARDEN..........Tennyson
THE CRITIC (Mr. Puff)..........Sheridan
PARADISE LOST..........Milton
(Satan's Address to the Fallen Angels.)
LADY SELINA SEDILIA..........Brete Harte
MACBETH (Act II. Scene I.)..........Shakespeare
PHAUDRICH CROHOORE..........Le Fanu
(The Irish Wedding.)
GOOD NEWS FROM GHENT (by request)..........Browning
THE CHARITY DINNER (by request)....Moseley

Reserved seats $1 each; at Schirmer's and the Hall.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

(Timothy Titcomb,) author of "Bitter Sweet," &c., will deliver his very interesting lecture, entitled,

THE SOCIAL UNDERTOW,
at the PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH,
33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.

Proceeds for benefit of Sabbath-school. Tickets, 50 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURE, STEINWAY HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. The Prince of Humorists,

MARK TWAIN,

will repeat his lecture on the SANDWICH ISLANDS. Tickets, 75 cents and $1. For sale at the Hall, the Library, and Schirmer's.

J. M. BELLEW. THURSDAY.
(Fifth Reading.)

LOUIS BLANC—M. Bellew sait donner à sa voix d'ailleurs très-belle des modulations agréables et variées; la grace de sa débit ajoute à l'effet de ses cheveux blanc, bouclés au-dessus d'un visage rayonnant de jeunesse.

_ Every reserved seat at Steinway's on Saturday was sold before the reading began.

PROF. LOCKE RICHARDSON, OF the Syracuse University, will read, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, *English, Irish, and American Humor.*

"He is a comedian of the rostrum, and an uncommonly good one."—*New-York Tribune.*

J. M. BELLEW. BROOKLYN.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW.
_ Programme in Brooklyn daily papers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAtion reception TO-NIGHT. Readings by Prof. LOCKE RICHARDSON.

LOAN OFFICES.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR OLD jewelry, silver plate, gold dust, and gold skewings at No. 188 Chatham-square. Diamond jewelry, new and second-hand gold and silver watches, gold chains, bought, sold, and exchanged at bargains. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for silver leaf beaters and platers constantly for sale. A. BARNARD & SON, Jewelers and Refiners, No. 188 Chatham-square.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT R. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of

W. R. GOULD & CO.,

for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance also No. 15 New-st.

WM. R. GOULD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873. WM. S. GOULD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN H. MILLER and FREDERICK WELTECK, under the firm name of MILLER & WELTECK, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that JOHN H. MILLER is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

JOHN H. MILLER.
Dated FEB. 8, 1873. FREDERICK WELTECK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the City of New-York, under the name of THATCHER & ARMSTRONG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by DAVID ARMSTRONG.

ISAAC N. THATCHER,
DAVID ARMSTRONG.
Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 8, A. D. 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW FIFTH-AV. THEATRE

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

ALIXE.
AUGUSTIN DALY'S BRILLIANT EMOTIONAL SENSATION.

In consequence of the undiminished and constantly-increasing demand for places, (hundreds being nightly turned away,) the contemplated change of programme on Saturday nights is postponed for the present, and ALIXE will be acted every evening including Saturday.

ALIXE MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL!

Mr. DALY begs to announce that in consequence of the most extraordinary demand for places to witness the new and brilliant emotional play of

ALIXE,

he is compelled to postpone, for the present, the contemplated change of programme on SATURDAY NIGHTS. Due notice will be given of the first change, and for the present

ALIXE
WILL BE PLAYED
EVERY EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
23d-st., corner 8th-av. Begins 7¾.

LAST WEEK AND LAST MATINEE
of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 18,
FIRST PRODUCTION
ON ANY STAGE
OF

A new and peculiar local and American play—KALEIDOSCOPIC, SENSATIONAL, CONTEMPORANEOUS AND SPECTACULAR. In four acts and eleven tableaux, by
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY,
Entitled
ROUGHING
IT.

New and elaborate scenery representing much that is notable from BROADWAY to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, with new and characteristic dresses, extraordinary machinery and properties, and with A MOST NOTABLE CAST.

Box-office open Saturday morning.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH..........Manager
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1873,
and during the week,
the great Drama of the
HEATHEN CHINEE.

Engagement of Mr. O. B. COLLINS, who will perform his original character of
LONG TOM, THE MINER.

All the powerful effects and thrilling tableaux. Preceded by the Comic Drama in one act, entitled the DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES; Mit Everybody, in which Mr. ROSINSKY will appear.

Look out for WILL-O'-THE-WISP, a gorgeous Pantomime.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8. First time of the great actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, in De Walden's original Comedy of SAM! SAM!	AFTERNOON AT 2. LAST WEEK of the young actor, MR. J. M. WARD, in Maeder's Drama of BUFFALO BILL; OR, KING OF THE BORDER MEN.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1873,
The most gifted living female orator,

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,

Will give, for the first time in New-York, her lecture,
"WHAT'S TO HINDER?"

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Tickets at principal book and music stores, and at the Hall.

The entire proceeds will be given to the Gettysburg Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Homestead.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIRD MONTH AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.
The Crowning Triumph of Ballet Spectacle.
LEO AND LOTOS.

Music, Singing, Dancing, Scenery, Costumes, Transformations, Variety Entertainment. An unequaled combination of attraction. Americus, Revies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs. Every evening and Saturday matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The fabcuty will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

GRAND CONCERT,

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

J. M. BELLEW. STEINWAY.
(THURSDAY, Feb. 13.)

LONDON TIMES—Mr. Bellew's reading is impressive, full of passion and purpose. * * * Redolent of genius and research.

_ The great dailies of New-York have confirmed this high eulogium.

NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION (No. 38 Bleecker-st.,) at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1873, at 8 o'clock.—Mayor HAVEMEYER will preside. Addresses will be made by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Miss EMILY FAITHFULL. Vocal and instrumental music by Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT and Signor AGRAMONTE. Organist, JOHN ZUNDER. Tickets may be obtained (without charge) at the rooms of the Union, at Association Hall, and at the principal music stores.

THIS MONDAY, AT 2, FREE LECTURE on French, on "Cultivation of the Ear," and Dramatic French Readings, by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, at No. 1,238 Broadway, near 31st-st.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY REV. THOMAS STREET, D. D.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1873,
IN THE
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
(Dr. THOMPSON'S,) 34th-st., near 6th-av.,
at 8 o'clock.

Proceeds for the benefit of the West-side Mission. Subject—*Scotland from an American Standpoint.*
Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. J. W. BAIN, OF NEW-CASTLE, Penn., will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Men: the Nation's Need.* A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath-school.

DR. J. G. HOLLAND, (TIMOTHY TITCOMB,) TUESDAY EVENING, on *The Social Undertow.* See amusement column.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275 cash. THE WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS.
"Special Safe Offer."

Merchants, dealers, and all wishing to buy Pianos are solicited to write for Information, Circulars, and Price Lists. GUARANTEE UNLIMITED AND SATISFACTION ASSURED by our "Special Safe Offer." Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos. BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE. NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300. Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

AT HAINES BROS.,

No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms, and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 136 4th-av.)

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—MAGNIficent rose-wood over-strung 7-octave piano-forte; grand action, iron frame, latest improvements, carved legs, &c., manufacturer's guarantee, and elegant suite parlor furniture, made to order, guaranteed style, Marie Antoinette. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 7 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av.—Thorough instruction in piano, vocal culture, reading music, violin, organ, harmony, languages, &c., (class or private lessons,) $10 to $25 a course; open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, one second hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

MUSIC LESSONS GIVEN AT MRS. G LEVIES' School, No. 343 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

OBSEQUIES OF DR. STARRS.

Removal of the Remains to the Cathedral—The Procession.

Several thousand persons assembled yesterday to witness the removal of the remains of Dr. Starrs from the pastoral residence to the Cathedral, and over 300 of the police force, under the direction of Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, assisted by Capt. McCullagh, of the Eighth Precinct, were present to preserve order and keep the streets clear for the procession. At 10 A. M. the body was deposited in the casket, which is of black-walnut, inlaid with velvet, richly mounted with gold, and silver handles. The casket was encircled with lighted tapers and strewn with flowers wrought into various emblematic devices in the shape of hearts, crosses, and rosettes. Solemn silence was maintained by the crowds who sought admission to view the body previous to its removal to the Cathedral, and the whole scene at the pastoral residence during the early part of the day was one of impressive solemnity.

Twelve members of the police force were stationed inside the door of the pastoral residence, and distributed through the passages, to admit and conduct the visitors through the apartments. The President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, Mr. Hugh Moore, and several of the principal officers of that body, including Messrs. E. Laming, T. O'Donoghue, M. O'Keefe, and T. Keoghane, remained in the pastoral residence on Saturday night, and twelve of the Sisters of Mercy and Charity were also present in the room in attendance on the dead.

During the last mass, which was celebrated at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Mr. McNamay, Archbishop McCloskey ascended the pulpit and announced the programme which had been arranged for the funeral, and made the following remarks in reference to his deceased friend:

I want to ask your prayers for the repose of the soul of your late venerable friend and preceptor, who is now no more. Very soon he will be in the enjoyment of the heavenly kingdom. Whatever is God's will must be ours. It touches the innermost recesses of our hearts, felt, as it is, not by you alone, but by the members of every congregation throughout the whole land. The oldest priest in the diocese now stands before you, and feels that he stands in solitude alone. Nothing remains for us now to do but pray for the repose of his soul. He will be spoken of to-morrow by one better able to speak of him than I am. He labored for nearly forty years, a blameless, spotless life, and I think it may be safely said that never a single word or overt act was spoken against the character he bore, and the Scriptures tell us that "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works do follow them."

By 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour named for removing the remains to the cathedral, thousands of spectators thronged the approaches to the pastoral residence and the church. A dense crowd assembled in Mulberry-street, in front of the house, and the entrance to the vestry of the cathedral on the opposite side of the street. Down Prince-street and up Mott-street, where the front entrance to the cathedral is situated, the crowd pressed anxiously forward to obtain a view of the procession.

It was originally intended to convey the remains to the cathedral, through the vestry entrance, but this was found impossible. It was finally arranged that the procession should pass through Mulberry-street into Prince-street, and up Mott-street. Shortly before 3 o'clock the St. Vincent de Paul Society arrived, and about 400 of the children from the parochial schools, under the direction of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity followed soon after. Immediately the coffin was borne into the street by the pall-bearers, Messrs. O'Reilly, Corcoran, Hudon, Kenny, Miner, and Doyle, and the procession then slowly proceeded to the cathedral in the following order:

Officers of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Altar-boys, bearing crucifix.
The clergy of St. Patrick's Cathedral.
Clergy of the different dioceses.
Bishop McNierney.
The remains, with the Trustees of the Cathedral acting as pall-bearers.
Members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.
Managers of the Orphan Asylum.
Children of the Orphan Asylum.
Sunday-school children.
The ladies of the Sodality of the Virgin.
Members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

The members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society wore crapes and mourning rosettes; the children of the parochial schools wore white scarfs with rosettes and appropriate devices, and were preceded by a banner of the Guardian Angel. The girls were dressed in black, and covered with loose white vails, and the ladies of the Sodality of the Virgin were also attired in deep mourning, with long white vails. Upon reaching the interior of the cathedral, the coffin was placed under a canopy in the nave, near the sanctuary before the high altar, where it will remain until the remains are interred, to-day. When the procession had entered the church, a general rush was made by the assembled crowds to gain admittance. The police, however, prevented the people from passing through the gates until the body of the cathedral had been vacated by the children from the schools and the societies joining in the mournful cortege. When this had been effected, visitors were allowed to pass in through the front entrance, and out through the doors on Mulberry-street. During the entire evening the number of persons admitted by the police in this manner must have reached 20,000. At 4 o'clock vespers were held, and the cathedral, lighted up with tapers around the high altar and down the aisles, presented a scene of imposing solemnity, the altars, gallery, and aisles being deeply draped in mourning. The following clergymen were present in the sanctuary and took part in the ceremonies: Right Rev. Dr. McNierney, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Kearney, acting pastor of the parish; Dr. William Clowry, of Thirty-eighth-street; Dr. Quinn, Rev. Messrs. O'Reilly, Mooney, Galian, McCarthy, Hudon, Cazeau, Canary, Keane, and others.

The funeral arrangements are being carried out under the direction of Mr. Hart. To-day there will be a solemn requiem high mass, celebrated at 10½ A. M., but only those having tickets will be admitted. Archbishop McCloskey will act as celebrant, and the music selected is Mozart's Requiem Mass in D minor. The choir will be under the direction of Mr. Schmidt, and will consist of Mme. Chomi, Mrs. Unger, Mr. Graf, and Mr. Urchs, accompanied by a chorus of fifty voices. At the conclusion of the pontifical requiem mass, Bishop McLoughlin, of Brooklyn, Dr. Starrs' predecessor, will preach the funeral oration, after which the remains will be interred in the vault underneath the church.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Congratulations to General Melchor Aguero—Subscription for a New Expedition.

A mass-meeting of the Cuban residents of this City was held yesterday at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, the primary object of which was to pay a compliment to Gen. Melchor Aguero, for the success of his late expedition to Cuba. Mr. Francisco la Madrid presided, and J. J. Pineyro opened the proceedings with a speech. He dwelt upon the present unhappy situation of affairs in Cuba, and eulogized Cubans for their patriotic spirit in submitting to every sacrifice and hardship in their effort to achieve their freedom from the tyrannic rule of Spain. Mr. La Madrid was followed by Mr. Jose de Ormas y Cespedes, who, in his remarks, paid a high compliment to the Cubans of New-York for their patriotic and energetic efforts to assist their struggling countrymen. Gen. Melchor Aguero then made a long and interesting statement concerning his expedition. It had been, he said, very successfully accomplished. The steamship Edgar Stuart, loaded with arms and ammunition, had landed safely at both Porto Aguero and Porto Leño, Cuba, on the 1st and 3d of January, and the cargo was now used by Cuban patriots in their struggle against Spanish tyranny. Gen. Aguero spoke in glowing language of the heroism displayed by the so-called "insurgents," amid the hardships and dangers with which they were surrounded, and strongly appealed to those present to extend to their countrymen battling for Cuban independence, aid and every encouragement possible. He stated that it was his determination to make another expedition to the island, and believed that it would result as fortunately as the last one. Gen. Aguero was enthusiastically applauded.

A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the new expedition. A considerable amount was immediately subscribed. It was stated by several of those present, that the subscription on the spot was $5,000, and it was believed that $40,000 would be realized in a few days. Offers were also made by individuals of muskets, small arms, cloth, &c. A number of Cuban ladies present volunteered their services to manufacture the raw material into articles of clothing. The meeting was characterized throughout by great earnestness, and became very enthusiastic before its adjournment.

The Park Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have completely renovated the Park Hospital. For the past week painters and carpenters have been busily engaged working on the building, under the direction of Warden George Brown. The hospital to-day does not appear to be the same building as the old Park Hospital. The walls of the wards are painted a delicate rose color picked out with white, and chromos are hung over the various beds. The woodwork has been all renewed and painted, and the flooring repaired all over the house. A new ambulance and a fresh horse have been furnished Ambulance Surgeon Hemingway, and in the reception ward are now placed stands for the reception of operating instruments, the absence of which was severely felt during the past few months. It is understood that the Commissioners will endeavor to procure better accommodations for the medical staff of the hospital. Supervising Engineer Knapp visited the building yesterday, and drafted plans for the construction of a series of large pipes all through the building, affording each patient a supply of fresh water from a faucet by each bed. New ventilators will be placed in each ward, and the sewerage of the hospital made of greater capacity.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

The Proposed Amendments of the Law—How the Present Act Works.

The agitation over the Shipping act, which went into effect at all the ports of the United States on the 6th of August last, has been recently revived by the passage in Congress of an amendment to an important section, which, if properly placed on the statute, would have materially reduced the jurisdiction of the Government Commissioners, its intent being to exempt the crews employed in the trade between American ports and the West Indies, British North American Provinces, and Mexico from the requirements of the new law and to return them to the exclusive control of shippers and boarding-house runners. As the trade to the ports mentioned employs nearly one-half the sailors shipped from the Atlantic side of the continent, the passage of the amendment apparently meant nothing less than a revocation of the greater portion of the act, and a future virtual repeal of the remainder in the same disguised form in which the amendment had enlisted the votes of the friends of the original act. But, fortunately, in the flurry the amendment was tacked to the wrong section. The intent of its moving spirits, led by Mr. S. S. Cox, had been the absolute exemption of the crews shipped to the ports mentioned from the provisions of the law, whereas by being tacked to section 13, instead of section 12, the force of the latter remained unchanged, while the exemption was made to relate only technically to the form of agreement required by section 13. The error not being generally understood, the shippers and boarding-house keepers were exultant, and at once prepared to resume business on the old footing.

When the original act was first introduced in Congress it was bitterly opposed by these men, but it passed, nevertheless, on June 7, 1872, and became a law on Aug. 6 of the same year. The shipping of seamen then became the business of the Government commissioners, and was regulated by certain fees provided for by the law. Every seaman, except for coastwise trade and British vessels, was to be shipped at the Government offices, and to have the choice of voyage, captain, and ship, and no agreements were to be entered into while the seaman was intoxicated, or otherwise unable to decide for himself. The advance money was to be given to none but the seaman himself, while sober. On returning, the crews were to be paid off at the Exchange, each man to be sober when given his pay. The fees were fixed as follows: For engaging a crew, per head, $2; on discharge, fifty cents. Of this, fifty cents was to be refunded to the owner from the seaman's wages. A full written agreement, specifying these terms, was to be signed by both parties, and the law also regulated the diet by fixing a regular scale of allowance. Previous to the passage of the act, the mode of shipping seamen had been one of the worst abuses of the port. The sailor was entirely under the control of the boarding-house keeper and shipper. The latter, when applied to for a crew would notify the boarding-house keeper, by whom the required number of men were brought to the shippers' office and there shipped off to destinations, often unknown to them until the vessel was beyond Sandy Hook. The advance money, except that portion of it secured by the shipper and notary, was invariably appropriated by the boarding-house keeper, the sailor being in most instances too much intoxicated to know what he was about. Ships were often delayed by the intoxication of the crew, or the pretended difficulties of the boarding-house man, and often a vessel would be ready for sea two days before the entire crew were got on board. The practice of "shanghaeing" a sailor, or shipping him off while drunk, was very common, and it is related that in one instance a German groceryman, from Hoboken, while helplessly drunk in a Bowery saloon, was mistaken for a sailor by a boarding-house runner and shipped off to China. Of course, there were some honorable shipping houses, and a few honest boarding-house keepers, but they were so greatly in the minority as to have no chance against the others, and commercial interests clamored more and more every year for reform, the result of which was the act of June 7, 1872.

In the following August the act became a law, the operation of which was for several weeks stoutly resisted by those whose business it aimed to destroy. After conspiring for several weeks, nearly half the shippers turned their attention to other pursuits, while the remainder professed approval of the law, and some few offered their aid in carrying it out. The boarding-house keepers still had their occupation, but objected to being forbidden to board incoming vessels, as formerly, for the purpose of taking possession of the person and property of the sailors, but by the co-operation of a number of the better class the law was successfully carried out. The Seaman's Exchange reading-rooms and means of recreation proved of advantage to the men while in port, and the Exchange soon became a favorite resort for the former in their idle hours. Between Aug. 6 and Dec. 31, of last year, 10,541 seamen were shipped, and 7,785 paid off at the Exchange. For wages due and accruing, $384,241 was paid, and $847 56 due to deceased seamen, collected and paid into court. The total amount of fees collected was $22,112, and of expenses, including salaries, rents, and office-fixtures, $23,168 87. Branch offices have been established in West-street, and one near Old-slip, on the East River. The system afforded satisfaction to a very great majority of owners and captains, and the seamen themselves, with few exceptions, greatly preferred it. In Maine, however, some dissatisfaction arose on account of the necessity of paying the fees for every voyage between the coast of that State and the British provinces, which, being of brief duration, caused the tax to fall somewhat heavily on small owners. It was proposed to exempt these ports, and the New-York shippers, headed by Alexander's shipping agency, took advantage to join hands with the Maine interests, and succeeded, in the second week of last month, in getting through Congress with unusual haste an amendment adding the West India Islands and the Mexican Republic to the exempted ports. The error in tacking this amendment to the wrong section created considerable confusion, and on Jan. 22 another amendment, remodelling section 12 as originally designed, passed the House of Representatives, and two days later it was read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. During last week the representatives of both sides were in Washington and had a hearing before the committee, and it is probable that the bill will come up for a third reading during the present week. The friends of the original shipping law have agreed to the exemption of traders with the British provinces, and the dispute is now over the West India Islands.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Brutal Crime at Little Neck, Long Island—No Clue to the Murderer.

On Saturday morning the residents of Little Neck were startled by the announcement that a brutal murder had taken place in their midst the night previous, and investigation proved it to be true. The victim of the crime was Mr. James Graham, a shoe-dealer in the village, whose place of business was on the main road, within easy distance of a large number of houses. At an early hour on Saturday morning a boy named Donelly, residing in the neighborhood, was sent to Graham's shop. On opening the shop door, which had the key on the outside, the boy was horrified to see the body of Mr. Graham stretched upon the floor, lying in a pool of blood. He at once gave an alarm, and several persons responded. Entering the room the body was seen upon the floor, the head lying in a pool of clotted blood, which oozed from three severe cuts. Upon closer examination the skull was found to be crushed both behind and before, apparently done with a heavy bar of iron, and two gashes upon his temple, evidently given with a knife or some other sharp instrument. A boot was near one hand, while in the other was clinched a piece of paper, in which a pair of boots had been wrapped. The boot, the wall, and the door opening upon his workshop to the salesroom were spattered with blood, showing that there had been a fearful struggle. The white porcelain knob on the door was broken off, as is supposed by the bar of iron with which the murderous blows were evidently given. The murder was probably committed on Friday night, though by whom is as yet a mystery. The murdered man's pockets were turned inside out, and bore the imprints of bloody hands. The cash-box was stolen, and the bed in the chamber over the shop was broken to pieces, and the carpet torn into shreds.

Recently Mr. Graham had decided to buy some real estate on the Neck, and a few days since drew from the bank $500, which he handed over to his lawyer. It is probable that some person became aware that he had drawn the money and was under the impression that he still had it in his possession. Many believe that the murder was committed by the same gang who broke open and robbed the store of William Coles, at Manhasset, on Thursday night, as the two localities are not far distant.

James Graham, the victim of this foul murder, is about thirty-five years of age, and had resided in the village the past twelve or fifteen years, and by his industry and frugality had amassed a fortune of from $10,000 to $15,000.

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW-YORK.

Addresses by Bishop Potter, Rev. Mr. Applegate, and Rev. Mr. Harrison.

A public meeting was held in the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, last evening, to consider the needs of the missionary work in the diocese of New-York. Bishop Potter presided. In a brief but comprehensive address, the chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the great necessity for immediate action in regard to the needs of their missions in this diocese, and pointed out the vast amount of injury or good that would result from promptness or inertness on their part. Though a very old diocese, there were counties in New-York, where Christianity was comparatively unknown, where the voice of the missionary was never heard, and where the grossest ignorance prevailed. In one county there was only one church, self-supporting; in three others there were only three or four, and in these counties, in poverty and hardship, the ministers were doomed to incessant toil, depending for their maintenance and the success of their pastoral charge upon the diocesan stipend. This, it was well understood, was of a nominal character, and while hundreds of thousands of dollars were yearly contributed to aid missionary labors all over this continent and in foreign countries, the money collected for a similar work in this diocese was comparatively trifling. There was a single parish in this City undoubtedly performing admirable work, but besides its own inherent resources, it received, from an outside source, $10,000 a year—a larger amount than was received for the benefit of the entire mission. In numerous country districts of which he had knowledge, anxious and earnest workers of the faith were not only debarred from accomplishing everything that might be expected and was possible, but were writing to say that their resignations, under the continuance of the present condition of things, would be inevitable. In many instances churches were half built, congregations were ready to receive the light of Christianity, and the good work bid fair to produce the greatest success, but when it seemed nearest, the effort was obliged to be relinquished for want of proper means. He recalled occasions where, in the country districts, ministers collected congregations who, on their first attendance at service, were like so many blocks of wood—ignorant of every principle of Christianity. Gradually, under the influence of the missionary labors, they became humanized and refined, and earnest colaborers in the cause of Christ. Everywhere there was a cry for church accommodation and church service, and on the good laymen of New-York City all eyes were directed. On good ministers the success of the Church greatly depended, but he assured them that unassisted by a Christian laity their efforts would prove void and ineffective.

Rev. Mr. Applegate, of Newburg, presented a deplorable picture of the inadequacy of the missionary labors to meet the ignorance and indifference prevalent in the northern districts of this State. In one county, of 200 000 inhabitants, he asserted that seventy per cent. were altogether in ignorance of the first principles of Christianity, and thousands had never heard the Divine name mentioned. He narrated, with much graphic force, the difficulties besetting the path of the missionary, whose ignorance afforded little encouragement for the sacred work, and though the field of labor was a noble one, he was little prepared to meet the exigencies of the case. He related from actual observation the personal discomforts to which the ministers were constantly subjected; their exposure to all weathers at all seasons; the Christian spirit with which they met them, and, despite their disadvantages, the triumphs that reward their efforts. He delivered an earnest appeal to the laity to support the missionary as the best means of producing the most amount of good in their diocese.

Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Peekskill, in an eloquent address, gave a still more alarming description of the condition of immorality and irreligion in Rockland and Putnam Counties, where heads of families lived together regardless of the ties rendered sacred by the marriage ceremony and hallowed by tradition. He coincided with the remarks of those that preceded him with reference to the great want of churches and ministers, but pointed with pleasure to the fact that in Westchester, and portions of the southern counties, where the population in ten years increased twenty-seven per cent., the church members increased from fifty-five to sixty per cent. This was due to the labors of the missionary, in whose behalf he made a strong appeal. The meeting terminated with a collection, after an address from Rev. Mr. Seaver.

THE COLD SNAP.

The Latest Change in the Weather.

The men who made up the almanacs this year appear to have sadly mixed things. We are having all sorts of weather in rapid succession, and wholly without warning of the changes to come. Indeed, as the old-fashioned almanacs used to have it, the daily journals might now read, "about this time expect a change," for that is what we are expecting. Snow-storms are followed by rain, and Jack Frost coming soon after dresses everything, with a coating of thin but disgustingly slippery ice. For two or three days we have enjoyed some very warm weather, the snow and ice was rapidly disappearing, and the sight of clean side-walks and occasional glimpses of the pavements were becoming familiar. This was a state of affairs very grateful to the senses, but suddenly a keen north-west wind sprang up yesterday, and the thermometer fell away down in the neighborhood of zero. The cold was intense because the wind cut the faces of pedestrians, and the snow and ice became at once rigid and a stumbling-block. Promenaders who had ventured out in the forenoon, tempted by the brightness of the sun, quickly repented their rashness, and the few utterly reckless young men who had donned their Spring garb hastily returned to their homes, or sought temporary shelter in churches, hotels, and often in more objectionable places. Toward evening the cold increased in intensity, and the street-cars became thronged with blue-nosed pedestrians and infants "muling" in their nurse's arms, making a sorry spectacle of pitiable misery.

The traffic across the North and East Rivers was rendered disagreeable, in the extreme, particularly for those unfortunates who were obliged to use the midnight hours for such travel. At 1 o'clock this morning the cold was almost unbearable, and the latest change in the weather has proved decidedly the worst.

The Newsboys' Sunday Meetings.

One effect of yesterday's cold was the crowding of the Sunday evening meeting held for the benefit of the street-boys. The reception-room of the Rivington-street Lodging House was crowded by an orderly lot of young fellows, who seemed proud of their comfortable home. The meeting was opened by singing, an exercise in which the boys joined very heartily, led by Mr. H. C. Granger, their teacher. Mr. Howard Potter presided, and selected for the evening's lesson the ninth chapter of John, part of which he explained to the boys, who listened very attentively. The cardinal truth of the lesson was the omnipresence of God, and Mr. Potter showed to the satisfaction of his hearers that there was much practical skepticism on the subject, though most people theoretically believed in it. A number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present, and at the close of the meeting inspected the various appointments of his excellent house for our City's homeless boys.

The Labor Movement and the Germans.

The German Journeymen Cabinet-makers held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when action was taken to renew the eight-hour movement in the Spring, and a committee was formed to prepare a plan of operations to be submitted at a future meeting.

The German shoe-makers also held a meeting at the Tenth Ward Hotel for a similar purpose. A committee was formed to submit a plan of permanent organization at the next meeting.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. Cabel M. Cackett, of No. 73 Cortlandt-street, was knocked down and run over at the corner of Broadway and Vesey-street on Saturday evening, by a Fifth-avenue stage. He was taken to his lodgings, and there sank gradually until yesterday evening, when he died from internal injuries. Coroner Herrman was notified, and will hold an inquest at an early date.

The Alumni of the New-York University.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your list of officers, in to-day's paper, elected by the Association of Alumni of the University Law School, last evening, is a mistake, and does injustice to the Association. Your list has Judge Barnard's page (since then of the New-York *Sun*) as the treasurer of a most respectable association, and other like errors. Such a ticket was probably given to your reporter by parties too confident of its election. The officers actually elected were the following: President, John H. Strahan, (the well-known counsel of Controller Green) Vice-President, S. D. Seward; Secretary, J. N. Hunt; Treasurer, C. E. Gilbert; Executive Committee, C. B. Ripley, G. Bell, D. Tomlinson, J. Dillenback and T. S. Henry. ALUMNUS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

One, and only one more chapter by way of summing up our subject. What is to be the future of the two great races who have so long striven for numerical and political supremacy upon this continent? What is to be the measure of their relative influence upon our civilization? Which is destined to *lead* and which to *follow* in the race—Saxon or Celt? Teuton or Briton?

Into considerations of a purely political, or even of a mixed political and social character, it is not proposed here to enter. The writer's main aim in these short papers has been to note the extent of the annual influx of foreign blood, and the settlement and employment of its labor among us from a purely industrial point of view, and in bringing them to thus early a close the same object will be kept steadily in view. Anything like an elaborate, or even a comprehensive, review of the whole subject is, of course, quite out of the question. We shall confine ourselves strictly to the subject matter before us, and leave the rest to our readers' enlightened judgment to supply as the facts here set forth will warrant.

Whatever else we may have *failed* to demonstrate in what has already been published, we have, at least, *succeeded* in showing that the sources of European immigration, far from manifesting any signs of exhaustion, are actually more abundant and, with perhaps one single exception, more prolific now than they have hitherto been, and moreover that several countries heretofore scantily represented in the immigration returns, have now entered into a spirited competition with their older and better-known neighbors. Of these Russia, Italy, and China may be mentioned as the most conspicuous illustrations. During 1872 the first-named empire has contributed upward of four thousand of its subjects, Italy upward of six thousand, while from the populous southern sea-board provinces of the vast Empire of China we have received nearly fifteen thousand. These figures, though small in comparison with those representing the movement of population from Germany and Great Britain, are in fact large when the circumstances under which the immigration has taken place are duly considered, and the rapid increase which they severally represent over the returns for previous years are taken into account. The following table will serve to illustrate more fully than mere words can do, our meaning:

The immigration for five years has been as follows:

Country.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
From Russia	204	580	766	1,005	4,137
From Italy	1,402	2,182	2,940	2,927	6,058
From China	10,684	14,902	11,943	6,030	15,000
Totals	12,290	17,664	15,649	9,962	25,195

Thus it appears that in the last half decade the number of Russians arriving in the United States have increased twenty-fold, that of Italians over 400 per cent., and of Chinese nearly fifty per cent. Indeed, Russia affords one of the most remarkable instances of accelerated emigration on record. That of Italy is scarcely less noteworthy, though the very marked disparity between the returns of this nationality for 1871 and 1872 is, no doubt, owing to wholly exceptional causes. As regards the influx from China, the comparatively insignificant increase of fifty per cent. in five years is mainly, if not entirely, attributable to insufficient means of transportation. Were the same facilities afforded the Chinese for reaching our Pacific shore that the emigrating classes of Europe have at their command there is every reason for believing that the volume would be more than doubled. Chinese immigration belongs, however, to another branch of our subject, and must be treated separately. That it will increase as fast as existing obstacles are removed, and a more enlightened policy prevails in regard to them, both in their own country and in ours, is beyond question; and that they are destined to exercise a very considerable and decided influence upon the labor markets of the West or any other section of the country they may settle in, is equally certain. The tide of emigration, when once fairly set flowing, never recedes so long, at all events, as the sources of the stream are as bountifully supplied as they are in the case of China.

As regards Ireland, an experience the very reverse may be looked for. The heavy drain to which that country has been subjected during the last twenty-five years, more particularly between 1851 and 1854, has seriously impaired the sources of population, and rendered anything like a continuance in their past ratio of development a physical impossibility. Scotland hitherto, in proportion to her population, one of our main labor feeders, may reasonably be expected to show a falling off from the same cause, while England and Wales will not probably send us any considerable addition to their figures for the past four years. Their average emigration to the United States during that period has been about 50,000, and this figure will probably be maintained as long as peace lasts.

From the Continent proper a very considerable accession to our numbers may on the other hand, we think, be confidently counted on. It is simply impossible to set accurate limits to the exodus which will take place from Germany. Nothing short of the most stringent arbitrary measures on the part of the Government will prevent that despotic Power from paying its customary self-imposed tribute to the material prosperity of this Union. In our second paper of this series the number of German immigrants arriving here in 1872 was stated at 131,733. This is the largest number of arrivals from that country during any one year since the establishment of the Castle Garden system, and upward of 7,000 more than were registered during the great year of 1869. The Germans are bound to come, and unparalleled as the figures for 1872 are, we confidently look for still more startling results during 1873, provided the Government does not interfere.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, with the increased facilities which steam transit now secures to them, will not, we think, fall behind present numbers. The same may be said of Switzerland and Holland, while, as we have already pointed out, Italy and Russia may fairly be counted on for keeping their balance good. More gratifying, however, as well as more important than this numerical increase to our population, will be the improvement in the condition and capacity of those coming and to come among us. As the great human hives of European industry become sifted by this wholesale absorption of their surplus population, we annually find the quality of labor, so to speak, which they bring us measurably improved. A very much larger proportion of skilled workmen now settle among us than formerly did. This fact is not more clearly proven by the official returns of our various immigrant boards and societies than by the experience of the leading manufacturers of Great Britain. Skilled British artisans and mechanics are leaving the old shop, and their places are rapidly filling with "foreigners;" and so to a great though much smaller extent the same may be said of the factories and workshops of the leading Continental cities. Europe's loss is America's gain. But our article lengthens as our subject grows upon us. When the returns of our active and energetic Board of Commissioners are fully made up, and a complete analysis of the Seventh Census is before us, we may take occasion to refer to this interesting subject again. In reviewing what has been thus far written on the subject, the following leading facts may be considered as satisfactorily established, viz.:

First—That while the proportions of Germans and Irish in the United States are at the present time nearly equal, for the future the former element will greatly preponderate; and, also that the Germans are much more widely and judiciously distributed throughout the country.

Second—That the number of the ignorant, pauper, and destitute immigrants is smaller, and that of the educated and well-to-do classes proportionately larger than in years past.

Third—That the labor supply is more equally divided than formerly between "skilled" and "unskilled" classes, and that the number of first-class mechanics has been largely augmented from this fact.

Fourth—That by far the largest settlement of European immigrants outside the Metropolitan district of New-York has taken place in the Middle, Western, and North-western States; that but a very small proportion settle in New-England, comparatively few in the border States of Maryland and Kentucky, a somewhat larger number in Virginia, but next to none in any of the Southern States except Texas.

Fifth—That as a consequence of this the centre of population in the United States is steadily moving westward in the belt of country between parallels 40° and 44°, and near the line of the Ohio River.

Sixth—That upward of 400,000 persons landed on our shores during 1872; and that we may confidently look for an increase upon this number during the current year.

Seventh—That upward of $70,000,000 have thus, and in the same period, been added to the productive wealth of the nation.

Eighth.—That liberal land taxes and adequate and absolute protection are the best means of encouraging immigration; and that to this end it is the duty of the General Government to urge upon the Treaty Powers of Europe the adoption and enforcement of the Passenger act of 1855, in its recently-amended form.

With the latter salutary measure rigidly enforced, such acts of cruelty and injustice as those alleged to have recently taken place on the steamer Erin and the ship Argonaut, would be of rare occurrence, and, whenever they did occur, could be speedily investigated and punished by courts of competent jurisdiction.

This done, the beneficent Homestead law in active operation, and the labor markets of the whole vast continent freely open to him, the immigrant, from whatever clime or country he may come, can have no reasonable need unsatisfied.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Charles Jenkes' furniture, at No. 29 Sullivan-street, was damaged $200 by fire last night.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Patrick Byrnes, a milkman, was held to trial for adulterating milk.

Henry Walter, steward of the steam-ship Euxine, lying at the foot of East Twenty-first-street, fell overboard yesterday morning and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

John Patrick, a boy, quarrelled with George O'Brien, a companion, at the corner of Canal-street and West Broadway last evening and stabbed O'Brien slightly in the breast.

The Cosmopolitan Conference met yesterday, and elected Col. Henry D. Beeny, President, and J. K. Ingalls, Secretary. Mrs. S. E. Barlow read a long paper on the woman's rights question.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct police, yesterday prevented a theatrical performance which was advertised to take place at the Bowery Theatre last evening under the guise of a sacred concert.

An unknown drunken man having a slight scalp wound, who was arrested by Officer Sullivan, of the Eleventh Precinct, in Eleventh-street, near Avenue C, yesterday, died on being brought to the Union Market Station-house.

While in an insane fit yesterday, Thomas J. Ferguson, thirty-eight years old, residing at No. 647 East Ninth-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the artery of his left wrist with a table-knife. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At the meeting of the Internationals, yesterday, the committee appointed to wait on the Cuban Junta with offers of assistance, reported that they had done so, and received a very kind reception, and a further committee of one was appointed.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Maggie and Julia Curtin were sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on a charge of insanity. They imagine they are the victims of a foul conspiracy on the part of a well-known gentleman to ruin them morally.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Thomas Cummings, of No. 28 Rose-street, Brooklyn, was locked up for trial in default of $1,500 bail, on a charge of attempting to break into Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, with intent to steal.

The Committee of Privileges and Elections of the Assembly will sit to-day, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to hear evidence in the contested election case of Cogswell against Oakley, for the representation of the Second District of Queens County. Over 100 witnesses will have to be examined.

The examination in the case of Thomas Parker, Morris Jones, and Charles Pryor, arrested for selling prize-concert tickets, at No. 656 Broadway, set down for examination yesterday morning, at Jefferson Market Police Court, has been adjourned until the 17th inst., the parties being held in $500 bail each.

BROOKLYN.

During Saturday night the residence of Celia Brown, corner of Carroll and Hicks streets, was entered by burglars and robbed of a quantity of clothing and silver-ware.

On Saturday night, Timothy Carrel, of No. 183 Huron-street, Green Point, was assaulted, at Huron-street and Union-place, by four young ruffians, who robbed him of $28. The boys escaped.

On Saturday night, two boys went into Charles Dorcher's grocery, No. 339 DeKalb-avenue, and while one of them engaged the attention of the store-keeper, the other robbed the money-drawer. One of the boys, James Hughes, was subsequently arrested.

Early yesterday morning the police visited Union Hall, at the corner of Clymer-street and Division-avenue, E. D., where a disreputable dance was going on. The entire company, numbering eighty persons, including a few respectable women, were arrested.

Father Franciola, of St. Peter's Church, yesterday said that he is overrun by applicants for assistance at the most unseasonable hours, and that many of them steal everything they can get their hands on. Sometimes, he said, he is called out on a bitter cold night to visit a person to be in extremis, and on going to the house finds the patient up and going about.

LONG ISLAND.

To-day a town-meeting will be held in Greenport, to take action regarding the location of the new town hall, and to elect a trustee to serve during the unexpired term of Mr. W. Z. King.

The report of Government surveys at Saybrook Bar, made by Gen. Warren, recommends jetties and dykes, to deepen the water in the channel from six to nine feet, low water, at an expense of $336,610.

Travel to Greenport from New-York, by steam-boat, suspended by the seizure of the Escort, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, will be resumed this week. The steamer J. B. Schuyler will be put on.

STATEN ISLAND.

There were fifty persons arrested by the police in Richmond County, last week.

The Trustees of New-Brighton have rejected the bills of Mathew Tully, Peter Tiernan and Michael Langton for Justices of the Peace for the year 1866, the bills having been paid by the Board of Supervisors of the town of Castleton.

The following is the list of Supervisors nominated for Richmond County towns: Northfield, M. Vermule, Republican; H. Van Clief, Democrat. Castleton, Garret Simonson, Republican; Richard Christopher, Democrat. Middletown, S. R. Brick, Democrat; G. E. Armstrong, Republican. Southfield, J. R. Robinson, Democrat; George Greenfield, Republican. Westfield, Abraham Wood, Republican.

NEW-JERSEY.

The estimated cost of running the paid Fire Department of Orange, about to be organized, is $18,400 a year.

There will be a public meeting this evening, at Greer's Hall, New-Brunswick, to consider the project of building a competing railroad from New-Brunswick to New-York. The call is signed by Mayor Garrett Conover, and prominent citizens will address the meeting.

John Fox, of New-York, and William Stoddard, of East Newark, had a quarrel in front of the Newark Opera-house, Saturday night, over a woman who was a mutual acquaintance, and Fox drew a revolver upon Stoddard. The former was arrested, but was yesterday bailed by Stoddard, the two having been friends.

The introduction of a bill into the New-Jersey Legislature, which prohibits the drainage of dye-stuffs and refuse matter from mills and manufactories into the Passaic River, has caused considerable excitement among the wealthy mill-owners in Paterson, and on Saturday night a meeting was held, and a committee appointed to take measures to oppose the passage of the bill.

Success Under Difficulties—A Helpless, Deformed, and Blind Man Manages a Prosperous Business.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times & Chronicle* gives the following account of the remarkable afflictions of a successful business man in Lewis County, Kentucky:

William H. Stone was born in Lewis County Kentucky, in 1835, and is thirty-eight years old and unmarried. At the age of five he was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism, confining him to his room and bed. Hence his education was neglected from that date, but by his individual efforts and perseverance he mastered the obstructing difficulties, and could read and write well before he was ten years old. His father, Thomas Stone, received orders for special kinds of roots and herbs, which he transferred to his crippled son William, who bartered the same in exchange for groceries, superintending these little transactions as a pastime and employment within his lodging-room. Business increased until a special room had to be built. Then Hon. William H Wadsworth had a post-office established, making William H. Stone postmaster. A better or more faithful officer could not be found. This enabled him to improve his inquiring mind and to extend opportunities for instruction, and it was said that he was one of the best posted men on general business and politics in the county. Few could write a better business letter.

In 1853 he lost the use of his lower limbs, and under the infliction his knees were drawn up so as to touch his breast. This unnatural position he has held since. A few years afterward the disease reached his back, then extended to his arms, hands, and fingers, presenting a pitiful sight, and thus he lost his power to write. Two years ago his eyesight failed him. This later infliction is the most distressing of all his protracted sufferings. And with all these bodily infirmities his business grows and prospers, his vivacity does not seem to be less, his voice is sweet and clear, and his mind is unaffected. His wants are attended by a doting mother, who is ever at his bedside, and a kind father and brother, who report every transaction to him, and receive the orders and disposal of the business. For over twenty years he has been confined to his room. He never murmurs because he is unable to get about, but of late deeply feels the total loss of his eyesight.

Fatality of the Horse Disease in Nevada.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, Jan. 31.

Mr. Bateman, the well-known surveyor, now a resident of Steptoe Valley, was in this city yesterday, and gives a frightful account of the episootic now prevailing in the eastern counties of this State. Nearly all the horses in Steptoe Valley and throughout the country are down with the disease. Mr. Bateman says that on the road from Toano to Pioche many wagons loaded with merchandise are to be seen standing in the desert, the animals belonging to which died of the disease, or so many of them that not enough were left to draw the vehicles. He speaks of one teamster who had a twelve-horse team whose animals were suddenly taken sick on the desert; eight of them died and the four others were badly off. Few teams are to be seen on any of the roads in the country, as the owners of horses affected with the disease are giving them rest and careful nursing.

We understand that in the opinion of many large owners of horses in Eastern Nevada, the disease was brought on by feeding Eastern grain. They are of the opinion that the germ of the disease is in the grain. Hill Beachy, Woodruff & Ennor, and others, owning stage lines and a great number of horses, have been feeding Eastern grain, and it is also said that many horses have been brought from the East to that part of Nevada. There is no Eastern grain used in Virginia or any of the neighboring towns, and, as the Central Pacific Railroad Company refuse to bring horses further than the infected region, it is thought that this part of the State will escape the plague which is now raging further east. As yet, there is no sign of the disease anywhere near us.

Temperance Convention in Maine.

The Maine State Reform Club will hold its annual convention in Augusta on Wednesday, 13th inst. The call says that the convention is held for the purpose of perfecting the organization and of taking such measures as may be necessary to carry out and complete, as far as possible, the work which it has so successfully begun, this being "to save the fallen, to convert the moderate drinker, the wine-drinker and the cider-drinker, to the principle of total abstinence from all that can intoxicate; to reform all men who touch, taste, or handle any kind of intoxicating drinks, and lastly, to awaken a new interest in the old temperance men in the State to the importance of renewed moral efforts to suppress the evils of intemperance."

A Lady Recommended for a Consulship.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Feb. 6.

Mrs. Annie Savery, of this city, has been recommended by all the Iowa delegation, and by the united delegations of five other States, and by twelve or fifteen Senators, including Henry Wilson, for United States Consul at Havre, France, an office now filled by Gen. Glasgow, an Iowa man. We understand that these recommendations of Mrs. Savery were procured by other parties, anxious to bring to a test the question whether or not a woman may not and cannot fill a consulate under the Government as well as a clerkship.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:00 | Sun sets....5:29 | Moon sets..6:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:20 | Gov. Island..7:09 | Hell Gate..8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Feb. 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Palmer, Bermuda Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Webb.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Starke, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Whitehurst, New-Orleans Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Mikado, (of London,) Ilbery, Shanghai Oct. 27, with mdse. to G. B. Morewood, vessel to Peabody, Hollis & Co. While at anchor at Anjier the ship Annesly, (Br.,) from Hong Kong for New-York, passed through the Straits.

Ship Guinevere, (of Greenock,) Anthony, Foo Chow Oct. 27, with teas to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ludwig, (Norw.,) Andersen, Marseilles 86 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Prairie Rose, (of Portland,) Griffin, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order. Sailed in co. with brigs Geo. Gilchrist, Hart, and Agnes Raymond, Melanson, for New-York.

Brig Glendale, (of Boston,) Nicoll, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Anchored on the Bar.

Schr. S. A. Paine, (of Provincetown,) Brown, Para 20 ds., with rubber, &c., to Francis Moran.

Schr. E. E. Stimpson, Bailey, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Clara Jane, Holden, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jamieson, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. James Henry, Treworthy, Newport.
Schr. Gipsey, Jones, New-Haven.
Schr. E. T. Thomas, Miller, Vinalhaven.
Schr. A. J. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Bertha, Johnson, Providence.
Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.
Schr. Revenue, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Avail, Smith, Providence.
WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Neceus and Glaucus, from New-York. Brig Thalai, from Cienfuegos. Below, at anchor in Provincetown harbor, brig E. H. Oakes, from Demerara, for Halifax, with maintopmast gone.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—Sld. schrs. Moses Williamson and S. C. Smith, for Weymouth, Mass.; Isabella Jewett and Stephen Bennet, for Port Royal; Mary F. Corson, for Darien, Ga.; Edwards, for Jacksonville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Arr. bark Olano, from Matamoras. Sld. brig Messina, for Porto Rico; schrs. J. W. Richards, for Darien; James Pondir, for Philadelphia; John Lenthal, for Inaguilo Inlet, Fla.; Frederick Fish, for Portland. The report of the sailing of the ship Kate Troop was premature.

Spoken.

Dec. 6, by ship Mikado, in lat. 22 S., lon. 65 E., spoke bark S. A. Carlton, from Hong Kong, for New-York, 35 ds. out; Jan. 16, on the line, passed bark Mary Bilham, standing to the S.; same day, passed ship Blue Jacket, hence for San Francisco; Jan. 7, lat. 2 40 N., lon. 30 30, passed ship Jamestown, standing to the northward.

Nov. 10, by ship Guinevere, in the China Sea, spoke ship S. B. Glover, from Canton, for New-York; Jan. 28, lat. 24 22, lon. 62 31, spoke bark Fearless, (Br.,) from Cephalonia, for New-York, 76 ds. out; short of provisions, and supplied her.

BARGAINS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL WE SHALL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THE GOODS ARE ALL OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY, AND THE PRICES WILL BE UNUSUALLY LOW.

HOWARD & CO.,

No. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

$500,000

CURRENCY

Will be given by lot to patrons of the Third Grand Gift Concert, by authority of special legislative act, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873. Ten Thousand Cash Gifts will be made, and one ticket-holder in every ten gets one. The Library Trustees have intrusted the business of the Concert to ex-Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, and two Concerts have already been given with unparalleled success. Buyers must secure tickets immediately, if they desire to participate in the Third Drawing. If you hold tickets, any one of these gifts may be

FOR YOU.

Tickets $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.
All applications for tickets, full programme and information must be made to Managers of New-York Office.

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
General Depot of Supply,
609 Broadway, New-York.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SCOTCH NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS.

WEDDING, RECEPTION, AND VISITING CARDS.

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR MENUS, CARDS, INVITATIONS, &c.

28th Annual Report

OF THE

NEW-YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

346 and 348 Broadway,

JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,[illegible]
Income.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,[illegible]	
Interest received and accrued	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$26,[illegible]
Disbursements.		
Losses by death	$1,[illegible]	
Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies	2,363,382 07	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	[illegible]	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	[illegible]	
Advertising and physicians' fees	111,231 71	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		$21,[illegible]
Assets.		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand	[illegible]	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,227,207 50) cost	4,1[illegible]	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $44,227 50) cost	[illegible]	
Real estate	1,7[illegible]	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $28,000,000 00, buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	11,[illegible]	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $4,[illegible])	[illegible]	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	5[illegible]	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $900,000, included in liabilities)	272,494 75	
Amounts due from agents	[illegible]	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873	[illegible]	$21,[illegible]
ADD		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		[illegible]

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $21,[illegible]

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	$221,542 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	192,870 00	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $117,621,752 21 participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium)—$1,000,[illegible], non-participating, (at five per cent. Carlisle net premium)	19,[illegible]	
Balance of return premium of 1872, payable during the year 1873	121,420 76	$20,[illegible]

Divisible Surplus, $1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,[illegible] the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premiums, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 3,910 policies have been issued, insuring $27,096,273 61.

TRUSTEES:

MORRIS FRANKLIN..President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS..(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL..(Merchant,) Union Buildings, corner William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER..(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT..(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. [illegible] William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant,) [illegible] South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON..(Appleton & Co., Publishers,) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS..(Collins & Brothers, Stationers,) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON..........(Banker,) 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH.........(Booth & Edgar,) 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker,) 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..........(Banker,) [illegible] Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY..(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB...President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN..(Cragin & Co., Provisions,) 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT..(Hoyt, Spragues & Co., Dry Goods,) 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN....(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) Corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR..(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 73 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.......8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS..Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Are you ill? Have you been taking poison? Patent Medicine? Bitters? Or other drugs? No wonder you are sick? Now, if you will read that new first-class independent monthly, THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, it will tell you how to recover lost health—and to keep well—without the use of medicines of any kind. Published at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Edwin Hodges, Mrs. Harriet Goodrich, Chas. Moore, Renwick Gibson and wife, Robt. McLaughlin, Geo. Richards, Ralph Kesler, Chas. Curtis, Frank McDonald, Mary Watson, Alex. Crawford, Peter Robson, Franz Mathi, Jacob Jriswies and Peter Beeskan.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—J. W. Smyth and wife, Mrs. J. J. Fisher, Miss M. Fisher, R. D. Fisher, M. Salomon, J. H. Burns, James Tite, R. M. Grant, M. Morrow, B. R. Simpson.